

NEW YEAR'S NUMBER.

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Copyright, 1906, by Judge Company, Publishers, No. 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Vol. CIII. No. 2677

New York, December 27, 1906.

Price Ten Cents.



Photograph by F. J. and H. D. Lee.

A WELCOME NEW YEAR'S CALLER.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIII . . . . . No. 2677

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, 225 FOURTH AVE.  
CABLE ADDRESS, "JUDGARK." TEL. 2214 GRAMERCY.

Copyright, 1906, by Judge Company, Publishers.  
Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE  
1136-7 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.  
EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's  
Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's  
News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
Ten Cents per Copy. Foreign Countries in  
Postal Union, \$5.50.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,  
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and  
Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by  
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking  
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-  
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just  
cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any  
other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers  
would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal  
card, or by letter.

Leslie's Weekly has no connection with "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly."

Thursday, December 27, 1906

## Uncle Sam's Happy New Year.

THE chief items in the material wealth of the United States for 1906 deal with such big figures that they are beyond the grasp of the ordinary comprehension. We will give a few: For the calendar year 1906 pig-iron and steel production each passed the 25,000,000-ton mark, which breaks all the records for this country. In each of these products the output was greater than that of our three nearest competitors combined—Great Britain, Germany, and France. We touched the \$100,000,000 mark in gold production, which was far the highest point ever reached by us, and stand second among the world's gold-producing communities, the Rand district in the Transvaal, South Africa, being first, with \$120,000,000 for 1906. Our 425,000 tons of copper, worth \$150,000,000, which breaks all the records, is much more than the product for all the rest of the world combined. Our coal output, worth over \$500,000,000, far exceeds England's, which stands second on the list, and which stood first until we passed her in 1900.

The entire mineral production of the country for 1906—\$1,800,000,000—is twice as great as that of 1898, the year of the Spanish war; is three times as great as that of 1894, in the middle of Cleveland's second term, and is four and a half times as much as in 1884, when Cleveland was first elected. The total value at the farm of the whole of the products of the soil raised in 1906 was \$6,800,000,000, which is an increase of \$500,000,000 over 1905, the year which held the record until that time. This is a long way ahead of the farm output of any other two countries in the world for the year. At the end of 1906 the mills and factories of the country have a capital of \$13,000,000,000, employ a little over 6,000,000 persons, and these have received \$3,500,000,000 in wages for the year, and have produced goods to the amount of \$15,000,000,000. No other two countries in the world combined equalled these figures.

On December 31st, 1906, the wealth of the United States will touch the \$116,000,000,000 mark, and exceed that of Great Britain and Germany combined, which stand second and third on the roll, respectively, among the nations. Uncle Sam will be in an especially joyful mood on January 1st, 1907, when he wishes all the world a "Happy New Year."

## Newspapers Need a Censor.

IT LOOKS as if the great daily newspapers were in need of a censor, appointed by the publisher, with full power to act. If small country newspapers were guilty of such misrepresentations as some of the greatest newspapers in our leading cities are constantly making, they would be suppressed by the public criticism they would invite. In our great cities newspapers can say anything they please. People read and forget. If they hurt any one's feelings no redress is expected, and therefore none is asked. As a result, thoughtless reporters write all sorts of things concerning prominent men and women, without regard to their feelings, and, worse yet, without an effort to verify the statements. How it is possible for matters of this kind to pass the criticism of the superior editors is the wonder of thoughtful men. Just a few instances of recent occurrences might be recalled in New York City: It was stated that a famous prima donna was about to marry a distinguished American millionaire. The name of the prima donna was given, and the name of the millionaire was pretty clearly indicated. The story turns out to be absolutely false.

The wife of Congressman Herbert Parsons, of New York City, a woman of talent and refinement, was accused of printing, in a sociological text-book she has

just issued, statements implying a belief in "trial marriages." It develops that the book does not approve anything of the kind. It simply contemplated the possibilities of such an abhorrent suggestion. In bold type, recently, Mr. H. H. Rogers and Mr. John D. Archbold, two of the most reticent gentlemen connected with the Standard Oil Company, were credited with making the statement that Mr. Rockefeller's income this year would be \$60,000,000. The absurdity of crediting such a statement to gentlemen like Mr. Rogers and Mr. Archbold, who seldom talk about the affairs of the Standard Oil Company, and never about the affairs of themselves or their associates, was plain on its face, yet one of the greatest newspapers in New York City printed this story conspicuously with flaring headlines, and was, of course, obliged to retract the following day. What would the proprietor of this great newspaper, himself a man of wealth, have thought if one of his contemporaries had printed a fictitious story about his annual income, crediting it to one of his associates in his business? The rank offense, not to say indecency, of this sort of thing need not be further dwelt upon.

## A Duty Before the Present Congress.

SECRETARY ROOT'S speech at Kansas City in favor of subsidies for American shipping prepared the public for the reception of the President's emphatic utterances on that subject in his annual message. The speech and the message furnish the strongest arguments for the enactment of legislation putting an end to the policy of neglect of the one great American industry which is denied protection, even by the party which makes that word its rallying-cry. Fresh from his tour of South America, Mr. Root is more alive than ever to the folly of trying to bind the republics of that continent to us in ties of closer commercial union, without furnishing tangible means of accomplishing that union.

How can the inhabitants of South America feel themselves near to us—physically, commercially, or politically—when they find it necessary, if they wish to visit this country in comfort, to make the journey by way of Europe? Yet, in competition with the bounty-fed steamship lines of Europe, no American capitalists have been able to organize a swift freight and passenger service between the two great continents of this hemisphere; and the same causes which operate to isolate us from our southern neighbors are responsible for our beggarly showing among the merchant marines of the world. Secretary Root shows that the "free ships" expedient would not give to American shipping interests the encouragement they need, since the difference in cost between American and foreign-built ships is so slight as to be neglected; nor would a tariff discriminating in favor of goods imported in American ships be feasible on account of trade treaties already existing. There remains, then, the policy of neutralizing the artificial disadvantages from which American shipping suffers, by the granting of subsidies similar to those given by the countries which, like Great Britain and Germany, have thus built up and maintained their immense carrying trade.

Though the world's merchant shipping has increased forty-five per cent. in the last ten years, that of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard has grown only twenty per cent. Secretary Shaw warns us that the creation of a great surplus of manufactured goods, over the amount which can be consumed by our own population, will inevitably be created in the course of time. What is to be the market for it, if not abroad; and how shall we develop the foreign market if we must depend upon ships of foreign countries to carry our products in competition with those of their own manufacturers?

There is now before the House of Representatives a bill which provides for the payment by the Postmaster-General of mail subsidies aggregating \$720,000 a year to six regular lines to South and Central America; it has passed the Senate, but is still in charge of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Is it to remain there all this session, to be quietly smothered in camera, or will the committee and the House, responding to the demand of the President, his Secretaries of State, the Treasury and the Navy, and the commercial bodies of the country, enact it into law for the continued development of the prosperity of the United States?

## The Predominance of Roosevelt.

THE continued ascendancy of President Roosevelt among the possibilities for the nomination in 1908 is one of the obvious facts of the time. Despite his well-known desire to retire at the end of his present term, Republican and Democratic leaders keep on mentioning him in connection with the candidacy a year and a half hence. Senators Cullom, of Illinois; Elkins, of West Virginia; Allison, of Iowa, and Nelson, of Minnesota, and Representatives Hull, of Iowa; Curtis, of Kansas; Boutell, of Illinois, and Grosvenor, of Ohio, are among the Republican chieftains who look to Roosevelt for leadership in the campaign of 1908. According to these prominent Republicans, Roosevelt would be far stronger than any other man in the party coming campaign. They believe that his personal inclinations should not be allowed to count in the matter of the acceptance of the nomination. If the party convention, demands Roosevelt's candidacy will, they intimate, be in duty bound to acquiesce. Colonel Watterson, stalwart and hopeful Democrat that he is, clearly thinks that President Roosevelt

be elected in 1908, but he says that this would "as surely Mexicanize our system of government as free silver at the ratio of sixteen-to-one would have Mexicanized our money system." If this election takes place, however—and it will be tolerably certain to take place if Roosevelt should be nominated and accept the nomination—the colonel will not take such a gloomy view of the outlook for his country as he does now.

On the other side of the Atlantic they see some things over here pretty clearly. Nearly all the papers of consequence in London, Paris, Berlin, and other big European centres hailed the result of the recent elections as a Roosevelt victory. One of them—the *Journal des Debats*—said that Roosevelt dominates the Democratic as well as the Republican party, and that if he should be nominated in 1908 he would have an even greater majority than he received in 1904. Such clear-sighted Democratic papers as the *New York World* have all along been predicting Roosevelt's election in 1908.

At a Thanksgiving-day banquet in London the head master of Eton, one of England's most famous schools, said that President Roosevelt is the most important individual living in the world to-day. In appraising all these outside estimates we must bear Bacon's aphorism in mind that the judgment of a foreign nation is likely to foreshadow the judgment of posterity.

Alone among the world's illustrious characters of any age, Theodore Roosevelt is being apotheosized during his lifetime.

## The Plain Truth.

THE CLOSE of this year marks the retirement from the governorship of New York of one of the most business-like and ablest executives that the State has ever had. When the Hon. Frank W. Higgins was elected two years ago it was with the distinct pledge to all the people that he would be their Governor, and not that of any faction, party, or individual. That pledge was kept, in the face of many obstacles, and with full knowledge that it would alienate powerful friends and antagonize potential influences; but Governor Higgins has the great satisfaction, and his friends share it with him, of knowing that the pledge has been honorably and faithfully kept, and that he retires to private life with clean hands and a clean conscience. In the history of this State the administration of Governor Higgins will be marked as conspicuous for its conservatism, economy, and success. In or out of public office Governor Higgins's influence in his party must still be felt. It is fortunate that this is so, for the party needs all its best and ablest leaders at this critical juncture.

A SELF-APPOINTED committee of citizens in New York once more is solving the proposition of police reform in our great metropolis. Just what good can be accomplished by these oft-repeated fugitive efforts to secure remedial legislation is not clear. The purpose of our well-intentioned friend, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, and the gentlemen he has called about him, is no doubt entirely creditable to him and to his associates, but similar movements by equally good—we will not say better—men have been undertaken. Can anybody point out resultant good? Reform of the police department of New York City, under existing political conditions, is impossible. The one thing needed is an entire clearing-out of the department, and the establishment in its place of a State constabulary, such as Pennsylvania has; or, at least, of a police force selected by an appointing power far removed from the low plane of politics in New York City. The problem is most serious, and it cannot be solved by the methods of the dilettante. It needs a rough rider, and he should ride rough-shod over existing conditions.

ISN'T it strange that Secretary Bonaparte, only half a dozen years ago, said that, "I think the consolidation, or combination, of railway companies into large systems has been shown, by experience, to be desirable," and that he expressed doubt as to the results of legislation that sought to regulate or restrain industrial combinations? Six years ago Mr. Bonaparte was in line with the thoughtful men conspicuous in public leadership. If he has changed his mind, the change, no doubt, is due to the outbreak of hysteria in the press and in public places, which seems to have swept many good men off their feet. There is great danger that this craze, like all others that have preceded it—"rag money," populism, and free silver—will have to run its course regardless of consequences. The other crazes had their day and died out and are forgotten. They threatened the business stability of the land for a time, but we were able to survive the shock. The present outbreak against the capitalized industries of the land, fostered by demagogues on one side and by ambitious reformers on the other, is proceeding to such dangerous lengths that great uneasiness is felt in financial circles at home and abroad over the possible outcome. Many leaders of public thought are apprehensive of most deplorable results from the growing tendency to attack established industries of the country. They fear that this will check our prosperity, of which we have been boasting, or break it down, with all that that means of disaster and ruin to the rich and poverty to the poor. The thoughtful article contrasting the last issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY by that energetic and conservative thinker, Chancellor Day, of Case Western Reserve University, sounded a timely note of warning that should be heeded in all quarters.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE SELECTION by Governor Hughes, of New York, of Mr. Robert H. Fuller, of the New York Herald staff, as his private secretary is an honor worthily conferred on a journalist of refinement, industry, and culture. Mr. Fuller has been connected with the staffs of several of the leading daily newspapers of the country, and his contributions have graced the columns of the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals of note. His selection for the position has been everywhere commended. He has the tact, the judgment, and the ability to make one of the best secretaries that any Governor of this State has ever had. He will not prove a disappointment in the trying place to which he has been called.

IN DESIGNATING John W. Riddle as ambassador to Russia, to succeed George von L. Meyer, who is



JOHN W. RIDDLE,  
The clever diplomat who has been appointed American ambassador to Russia.

Ambassador McCormick. The Jews of the United States had sent to the President a great petition concerning the Kishineff outrage, requesting him to forward it to the Czar's government. Mr. Riddle learned that Count Lamdorff, the Russian foreign minister, would not receive the petition, but he asked leave to present a message from the President of the United States. Permission to do this was granted, and when Mr. Riddle appeared before Count Lamdorff he read the petition before the count could prevent him. Although the count still declined to accept the document, Mr. Riddle had essentially accomplished his purpose. The shrewdness of his tactics gained him promotion then and has been a large factor in determining his latest elevation. It is more than probable that he will prove himself capable of handling successfully every phase of the Russian situation with which he has to deal.

WHEN the judges of the nineteenth annual exhibition of American paintings at Chicago awarded



HENRY O. TANNER,  
The negro artist who won a prize of \$500 for the best painting at a recent Chicago exhibition.

honor which many an American artist has vainly sought. This painting, "The Death of Judas," so gained him a prize of the third class. It is most striking canvas. The Death of Judas is seen hanging in a gallery of gray olive wood. The artist's studies for the Biblical picture are those of typical

to Henry O. Tanner the Harris prize for his "Two Disciples at the Tomb," they did honor to an artist who had already obtained distinction in his native city as well as in Europe. Mr. Tanner is the son of a negro Methodist minister. He began the study of art in Philadelphia, where he was born, and pursued his studies in Paris with the famous French painter Benjamin Constant. His earlier bent was toward animal painting, and his "Daniel in the Lions' Den," which won him an "honorable mention" in the Paris Salon, is probably the best example of this style. He is a man of strong religious feeling, and most of the subjects for his brush have been chosen from the Bible. The Société des Arts presented his "Raising of Lazarus" to the Luxembourg Gallery, thus giving him an

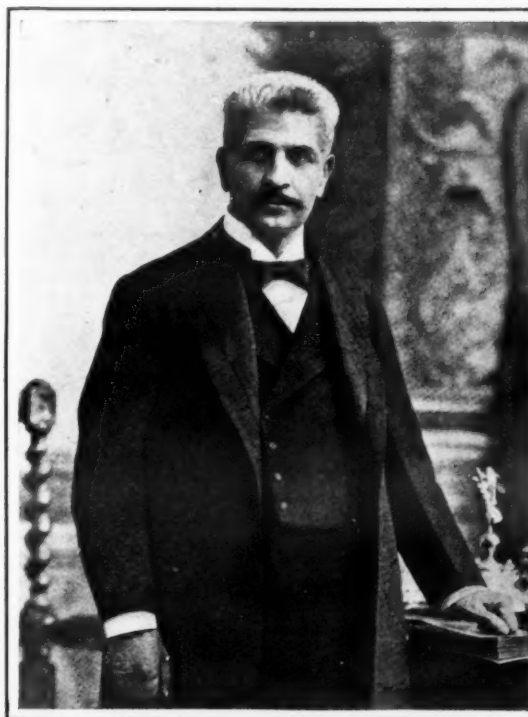
"AMERICA sends us of her best," was the remark of an English journal when advocating the appointment of a diplomat of the first class to represent



HON. WHITELAW REID,  
The popular American ambassador to England, who is now taking a brief holiday in America, enjoying himself in his billiard-room at West Park. Copyright by Illustrations Bureau.

Great Britain at Washington. Popular opinion in England fully sustains this assertion and looks upon the present American ambassador as continuing the traditions of this country's representation at the Court of St. James's by Lowell, Phelps, Hay, and Choate. Mr. Reid, who was, of course, well known in British official and social life before assuming his present position, having been special ambassador to the Queen's jubilee and the coronation of King Edward VII., besides discharging his purely diplomatic functions to the satisfaction of both countries, has made a great figure in English society by the splendid character of his entertainments, both at his London and country residences. The former, Dorchester House, in Park Lane, is one of the finest mansions in the capital, and the latter, West Park, in Bedfordshire, is the ideal of a stately English country-seat—so well suited to his purposes that Mr. Reid, who, with Mrs. Reid, is now in this country enjoying a few weeks well-earned leisure, has authoritatively denied the published report that he intended to leave it for Blenheim Palace. Mr. Reid attended the recent meeting of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, as chancellor, with which he has not severed his connection, although he, of course, relinquished for the time being to the very able hands of Mr. Hart Lyman, the editorship of the *New York Tribune* on assuming his diplomatic functions.

IN THE critical period following the great earthquake disaster, during which the financial and administrative resources of the country are being heavily taxed, Chili is fortunate in the possession of a president



DR. PEDRO MONTT,  
Recently inaugurated as President of Chili.—La Ilustracion Sud Americana.

of distinguished ability. Dr. Pedro Montt, who was elected several months ago, was inaugurated on September 8th with impressive ceremonies. He was the nominee of the National, Radical, and Liberal parties, and was emphatically elected over the Conservative candidate. He is noted for his extensive learning, and is

particularly well versed in political history and experienced in administrative affairs, including finance, public instruction, and charities. His public services include several terms in Congress, where he gained a reputation for statesmanship which made his elevation to the presidency a matter of course. He is said to be a model of industry in his attention to the business of his high office. His personal popularity is great, and is founded not only upon his qualities as a statesman, but upon his virtues as a private citizen. President Montt is not likely to take a narrow view of Chili's international relations, as he has spent much time in travel in foreign countries, both in the United States and in Europe.

IN AWARDING a congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry to Dr. George F. Shiels,



DR. GEORGE F. SHIELS,  
Who received a congressional medal for distinguished gallantry in battle in the Philippines.

of New York, the authorities at Washington have given fit recognition to a deserving man. The recipient, though he had had no military training, proved himself a hero on occasions which would have tried the nerve of the most seasoned soldier. Formerly a professor of surgery in the University of California, Dr. Shiels was appointed a brigade surgeon, with the rank of major, in 1898, and served for two years in the Philippines, during which period he saw and took part in much severe fighting. In an action at Tullan River, Luzon, he ran 150 yards ahead of the line, exposing himself to the enemy's fire, to bring back to safety a wounded Filipino soldier who was serving the United States. At Zapate bridge Major Shiels, with thirty-two artillerymen, drove 250 insurgents from their intrenchments, although eighteen of the thirty-two Americans were killed. At the Rio Grande de la Pampanga he crossed the river in a rain of bullets on the scantling of a broken bridge while Colonel Funston and his men forded the stream. At other times the doctor showed great courage, and always he rendered efficient service to the wounded and the dying. So meritorious was his conduct that General Wheaton recommended him for brevet of lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general, successively, that being the first time an army surgeon was ever recommended for the latter honor.

THERE is a certain Professor D. Jones, a teacher at Lancaster, Mo., who claims to be the champion

speller of the world. Annually for thirty-two years he published a challenge to spell with anybody who could talk English, but no one seemed to dare to enter the lists against him. This year, however, the gauntlet which the confident professor had thrown down was taken up by Miss Jessie Lee Hamilton, an eighteen-year-old country girl, who was a proof-reader on a newspaper at Macon, Mo. Miss Hamilton first learned of the professor's challenge while reading the proof of a communication which he had sent to the paper which employed her. She thought the professor's declarations were somewhat boastful, and she resolved, she said, to try to take the conceit out of him in entering herself for the contest. She does not appear to be presumptuous, for she possesses a certificate from her last school teacher to the effect that there is no word in the English language which she cannot spell. The proposed spelling match is to last for four hours, only ordinary English words are to be given out, and these are to be written down by the contestants. The winner's prize is to be an unabridged dictionary, and on its fly-leaf the loser must write, "The Champion Speller of the World." Popular sentiment at Macon is strongly in favor of Miss Hamilton, and it is generally believed that either she will win or the contest will prove a draw.



MISS JESSIE LEE HAMILTON,  
The country girl who will contest the title of the champion speller of the world.

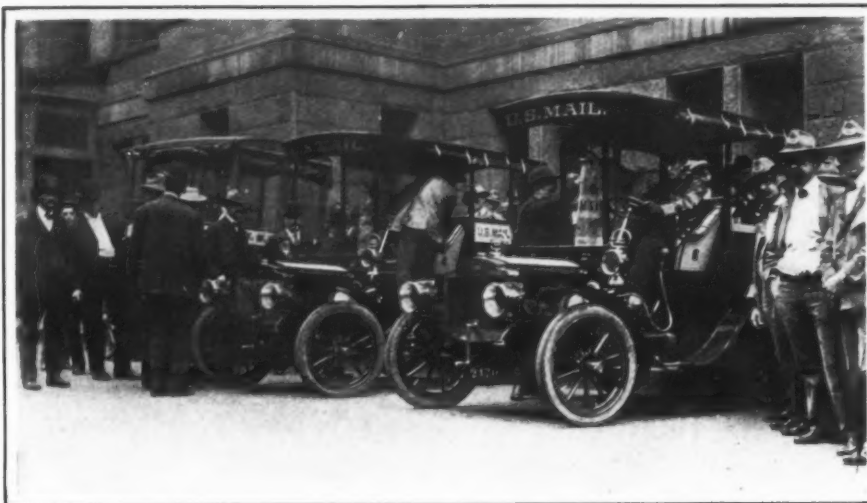


# THE MAN IN THE AUTO

OUR AMERICAN automobile shows are so big, so numerous, and of such a sameness that the need for them is no longer apparent. Freaks are of no possible interest, and nothing that the makers show reveals any new tendencies. In all of our big cities, and especially in New York, the retail trade could get together, decide upon an opening week, show their new models to their patrons and the public in their own show-rooms, with decorations and collations as a side issue, without the expense of hiring a hall, and without the dust, the tobacco smoke, and other annoyances of a big show. In New York the salesrooms on Broadway and the adjacent side streets are all brilliantly aglow every night with vari-colored electric signs. To these might be added many more to further light the way. A guide-book and directory could be issued containing all the makers' announcements in addition to those of the press. Comparisons could be made in comfort, while sales could be made without the fearful extra financial and physical costs now entailed by the big shows.

NINETY-EIGHT automobiles, including four domestic cars, of the total appraised value of \$372,752.50, were imported in November, 1906, at the port of New York, as compared with seventy-five cars, including five domestic cars, valued at \$291,913.31, in the same month of 1905. The number of automobiles imported from January 1st to November 30th, 1906, was 1,420, including 122 domestic cars, the total appraised value of which is \$4,978,067.71, in comparison with 986 cars, including seventy-six domestic cars, valued at \$3,759,317.91, imported during the same period of 1905.

FIFTY THOUSAND dollars will be spent to transform Madison Square Garden into a Swiss palace in early winter for the big show of the licensed makers, during the week of January 12th-19th, 1907.



FAST AUTO MAIL-CARTS, DESIGNED BY POSTMASTER HARRIS, USED BY THE BALTIMORE POST-OFFICE—THIS IS THE FIRST POST-OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY TO ADOPT THIS MODERN CONVENIENCE.  
Photograph by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Seven thousand dollars a day for decorations, besides all the other expenses of the show, is a great tax on the industry, all of which must be added to the selling price of automobiles for this publicity. If we must have automobile shows which no three buildings in New York could at present accommodate, let us agitate the building of a structure suitable in size and every other way for commercial show purposes. The New York Chamber of Commerce and our hotels and railroads, which largely profit by the shows, should join the man in the auto for municipal ownership in the enterprise.

THE LONG ISLAND motor parkway will be the only roadway in this country from which horse-drawn vehicles will be excluded. It will be also unique in having no speed laws, every driver being responsible only for such damage as he may cause. Thus will one great academic idea be put into actual practice. If it works out well empirically we have a fine object-lesson to demonstrate its universal value.

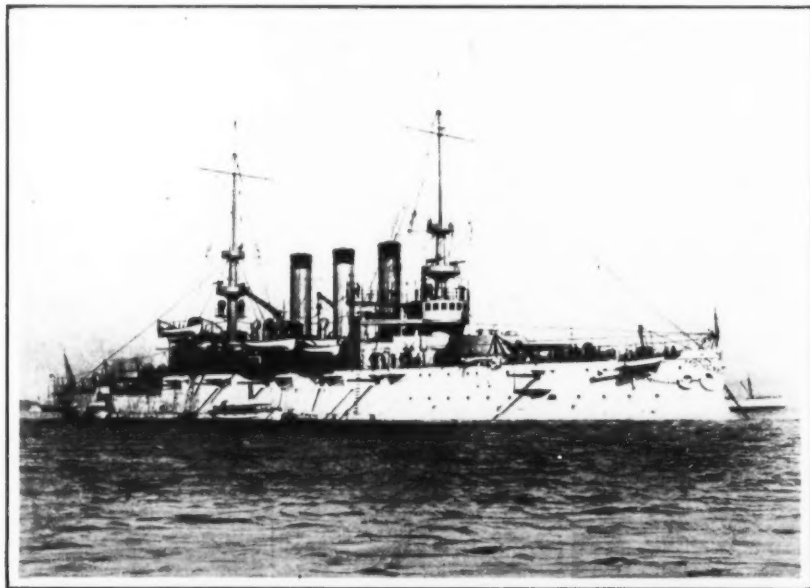
The use of toll-gates on the motor parkway is a reversion to old practice, but its use is open to all who will pay the tolls. Germany is about to build a similar course over which will be run the race for the Kaiser's Cup.

IN 1905 the automobile trade directory showed a list of 1,250 dealers in this country. The 1906 list shows a total of 1,545 names, an approximate increase of 24 per cent. Of these, 1,057 handled licensed cars, and 408 unlicensed, including 34 who sell only electric and steam cars. The owner of the Selden patent has collected in royalties from January 1st, 1903, to January 1st, 1906, \$814,183.52. It is estimated that the capital employed in the automobile industry amounts to \$150,000,000. Over 100,000 men are actually employed in the production of over 150 different makes, besides thirty different makes which are imported from France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and England, the countries being named in the order of their number and value of cars imported. Such are the huge proportions of an industry which a few years ago was regarded as ministering to a mere transient fad.  
ALEX SCHWALBACH.

## All That the Fondest

OF FOND MOTHERS DESIRES FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF HER SKIN-TORTURED BABY IS TO BE

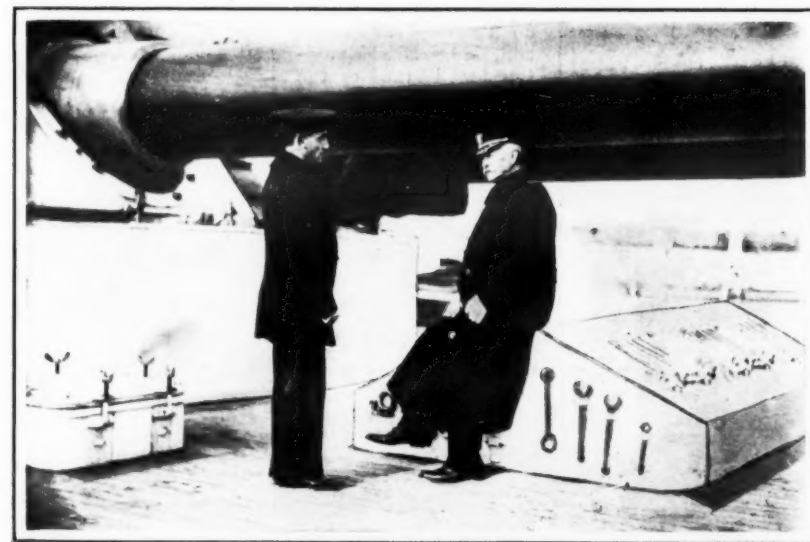
Found in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. These pure, sweet, and gentle curatives afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep for mother and child, and point to a speedy cure in the most distressing of torturing and disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and chafings of infants and children, when the usual remedies and even the best physicians fail. Cures made in infancy and childhood are in most cases speedy, permanent, and economical.



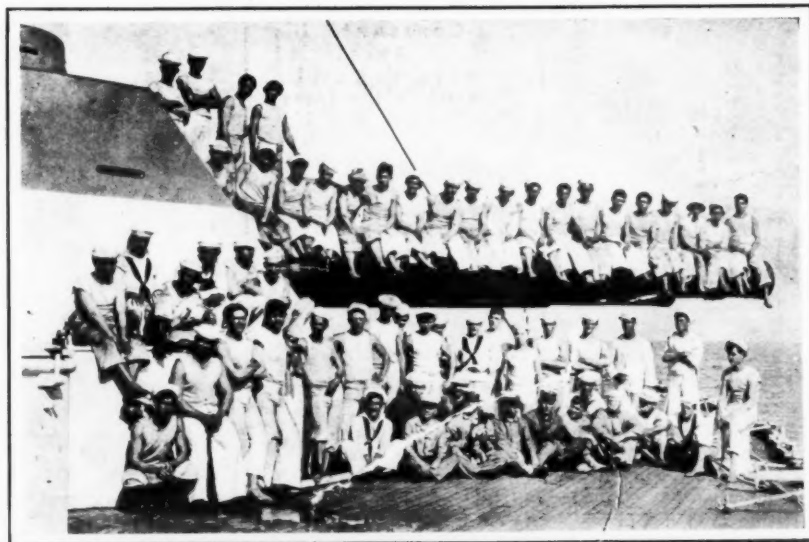
UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "OHIO," JUST BACK AT THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD AFTER 50,000 MILES OF CRUISING.



WILLIAM H. PENNY AND HIS PET BEAST OF GIANT TWELVE-INCH "PERSUADERS" IN THE AFTER TURRET.—H. D. Blauvelt.



CAPTAIN LEAVITT C. LOGAN AND GUNNER W. H. PENNY, THE CHAMPION MARKSMAN, AND THE GUNS THAT MADE THE RECORD.—H. D. Blauvelt.



GUN CREWS OF THE "OHIO" IN THEIR FIGHTING CLOTHES, IN THE SUNNY CLIMATE OF THE CHINA SEAS.

## BATTLE-SHIP "OHIO" AND HER TWELVE-INCH GUN CHAMPIONS.

THEY RETURN FROM THE FAR EAST WITH A WORLD'S RECORD OF EIGHT HITS OUT OF EIGHT SHOTS MADE OFF CHE-FOO, CHINA.





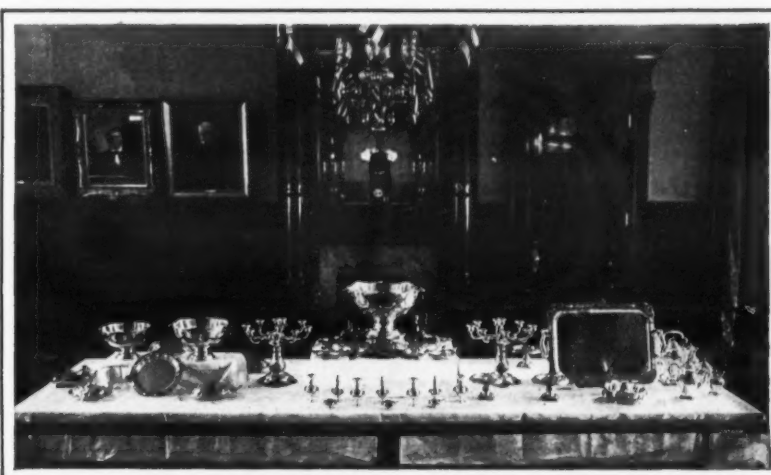
BUSY STREET-PAVING SCENE, ONE OF THE FEATURES IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF PANAMA WITNESSED BY THE PRESIDENT DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE ISTHMUS.  
*Panama Canal Commission, District of Columbia.*



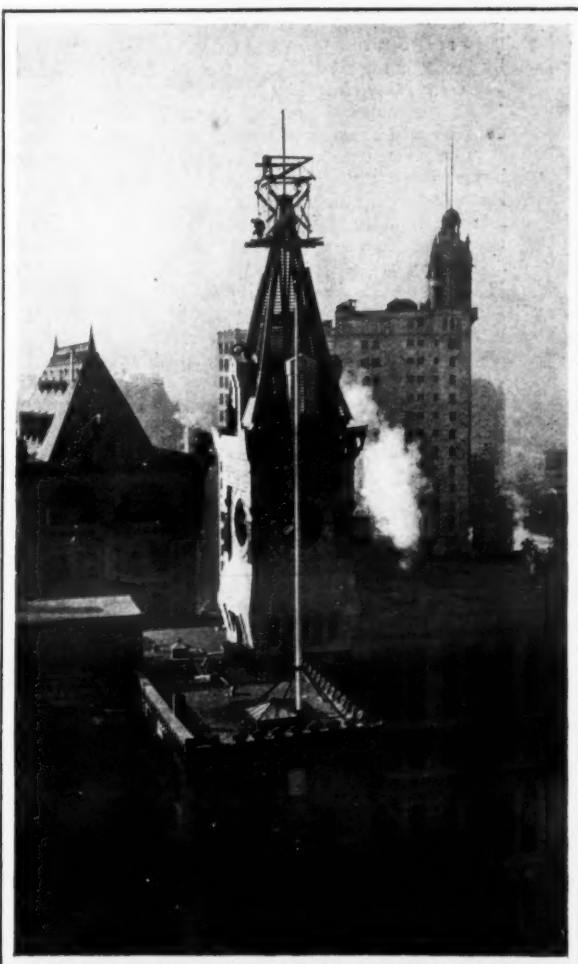
LIFELIKE STATUE OF THE STATESMAN AND ORATOR, J. L. M. CURRY, THE GIFT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, RECENTLY PLACED IN STATUARY HALL, WASHINGTON.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*



CHRISTMAS-TREES FOR THE MILLION—A VAST NUMBER OF YOUNG EVERGREENS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE FORESTS OF THE NORTH PILED UP ON THE DOCK AT NEW YORK.—*G. B. Hurt, New York.*



THE HANDSOME \$10,000 SILVER SERVICE PRESENTED BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY TO THE BATTLE-SHIP "NEW JERSEY," SHOWN IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM AT TRENTON.—*John S. Neary, New Jersey.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) DARING "STEEPLE-JACK" AT WORK ON THE NEW CLOCK-TOWER OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE BUILDING.—*F. J. Stein, New York.*



UNIQUE YANKEE ENTERPRISE IN PALESTINE—BOILING WATER FROM THE RIVER JORDAN IN ORDER TO STERILIZE IT, PREPARATORY TO SHIPPING IT IN LARGE QUANTITIES TO THE UNITED STATES.—*G. Raad, Palestine.*

# NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

PICTORIAL IMPRESSIONS OF THE BUSY WORLD CONTRIBUTED FROM VARIOUS POINTS BY EXPERT CAMERISTS.



## The Only Woman in America Who Is a Theatre Manager

WE HEAR now and then, in the theatrical world, of a woman star who shoulders the responsibility of choosing plays, and



MRS. MARY GIBBS SPOONER, MANAGER OF THE SPOONER STOCK COMPANY, BROOKLYN.  
Sarony.

sometimes players, of designing costumes and of directing rehearsals. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is one of these energetic and versatile women, and there are several others of more or less prominence. But new, even in this age of feminine progress, is the woman manager, who goes seriously into the business, hires a theatre, engages a company, and produces not only old and reliable plays, but also ventures with new productions, and—what is more to the point—enjoys a gratifying financial return, as well as the favorable recognition of rival managers, newspaper critics, and the general public.

The name of this manager, who stands alone in the field, is Mrs. Mary Gibbs Spooner, manager and proprietor of the Spooner stock company, of the Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Spooner is the only woman manager in America who has been admitted as an active member to the theatrical managers' association, an organization which includes the world's most influential theatrical powers.

The star of the Bijou Theatre is Miss Edna May Spooner, daughter of the manager, and a young, emotional actress, whose popularity will soon leap the confines of Brooklyn, where she has acquired an enviable following; for she has not only the youth, experience, physical attractions, and the seriousness of purpose which go to make local fame, but she also has a dramatic grasp which sooner or later will be warmly welcomed in the greater world of metropolitan successes. Another daughter, who until recently was a member of the Bijou company, but is now starring in "The Girl Raffles," under the management of Charles E. Blaney, is Cecil Spooner, and still another member of the famous Spooner stock company is the son, who alternates between vaudeville and the Bijou.

For more reasons than one the woman manager and her company are worthy of attention. The first is, perhaps, the unusual ensemble of players belonging to one family, for the mother, also, now and then releases her grasp on the managerial reins and assumes a character in the play. The second is that the Bijou has the largest seating capacity of any theatre in greater New York, with the exception of the Academy of Music and the Metropolitan Opera House; yet, at each performance, with matinées three times a week, almost every seat from the boxes to the topmost gallery is occupied. Still another unusual feature is that the seats are subscribed for during the season, and this is the eighth year of constantly growing success. The attractions, always more or less elaborate, are changed every week.

Mrs. Spooner has undoubtedly solved the secret of what pleases the theatre-going world of Brooklyn, and some of her ideas might well be worth the attention of managers of greater prominence. It may be a trifle provincial, but it is vastly more agreeable than sitting for ten or twelve minutes with nothing to do but look over the programme, to watch a vaudeville skit or listen to a popular song between the acts. Although Shakespearean plays and productions like "Magda," "Zaza," and "Du Barry" are given at the Bijou, this between-the-acts feature is never omitted; and to turn one's attention to a bit of comedy after a harrowing tragedy scene does not appear to jar upon one's artistic sensibilities as much as one might think it would. Another bit which marks rare managerial ability is that the costuming of the plays at the Bijou is always smart, fresh, and as elaborate as any seen in New York productions.

The young star, Miss Edna Spooner, casts the players and directs the rehearsals. Thus the mornings are spent in rehearsals, the afternoons in either matinées or in reading plays, and the evenings are, of course, occupied. There is no doubt that the manager and her daughter deserve every atom of success which has come to them, for they bend unceasing efforts toward bettering their plays and improving their methods of portraying them. During a chat with the manager and her daughter, in their cozy apartments over the theatre, the writer learned some interesting facts concerning their earlier efforts in establishing a stock company.

The Spooners were always a theatrical family. Upon the death of the husband and father, Mrs. Spooner, with her family of two daughters and a son, came from their Western home to Brooklyn, where the outlook for engagements was not inviting, and the future as it loomed up before the little group was anything but bright. "But, nothing ventured, nothing gained, and we must sacrifice something that we may stay together," said Mrs. Spooner, who proceeded to use her limited capital in engaging a small

theatre. From her husband she had learned something of managing, so, with a few players in addition to her family, she opened the doors to the Brooklyn public as the Spooner stock company. Popular prices, fairly-good plays, matinées every day, and a reception and refreshments on the stage once a week—the refreshments served by members of the company—soon attracted attention, and the box-office began to look up. In a few years a larger theatre was acquired; productions and costumes, and also the stage receptions, which are still given once a month, became more elaborate, and the new theatre, like the old one, seemed to radiate a home atmosphere which in other playhouses is absent.

In curtain speeches Mrs. Spooner talked, and still talks, to her audience, much as she would chat to a group of friends at a sewing-circle, telling them all the news. If some new and gigantic project were in view she told them about it; if she expected a consignment of gowns from Paris she told them about them; if Edna, the star, had received a compliment from some manager of prominence for her acting, or had an offer of an engagement in another playhouse and had refused it, the news was received with thunderous applause, and the seat-holders would come sometimes two and three times a week to see the same play and to hear more news. "Edna Spooner is going to wear so-and-so in the new play," "Cecil Spooner is learning a new dance," and "Mrs. Spooner says that perhaps we shall have a musical comedy for holiday week," was the usual dinner-table talk of the theatre-goers all over Brooklyn, and so continued the verbal advertising with the promises always made good, until the Spooner stock company acquired that which it now enjoys, the greatest popularity and the largest following of any theatre in Brooklyn.

But there is a more serious side and a serious purpose in the heart of the young actress who has done



EDNA MAY SPOONER, WHO ASSUMES THE STAGE MANAGEMENT OF ALL PRODUCTIONS IN WHICH SHE APPEARS.

much toward making her mother's theatrical venture a success. Just how Brooklyn regards Edna May Spooner, the youthful interpreter of emotional rôles, is set forth in a criticism passed upon her by Hamilton Ormsby, of the Brooklyn Eagle: "In line for Mrs. Carter's work is Edna May Spooner. Her deep, tragic note in *Juliet*, her thorough conception of *Camille*, her artistic *Zaza*, her emotional *Magda*, her youth and experience, united with a master production of David Belasco, would give to the American stage another great artist."

Another critic writes of Miss Spooner's portrayal of *Magda*: "I had the privilege of seeing this masterpiece in which Miss Spooner has just concluded a record-breaking week at the Bijou, and the ease with which she handled the rôle impressed me, as it did every other seat-holder in the packed orchestra. *Magda* is a departure for Miss Spooner. Not before had she appeared in the part, and the interest the mere announcement of her intention aroused in attendance was a sufficient commentary on her popularity with audiences and the faith they have in her powers to entertain."

"A deeper note was sounded when Miss Spooner gave her version of the character, *Leah the Forsaken*. These two rôles—*Magda* and *Leah*—are considered the best things Miss Spooner has yet done. But the young star is not dependent upon these for her success, for she is one of the few women on the New York stage who know their Shakespeare. That she proved by her tremendous success scored as *Juliet*,

when she handled the time-worn character so artistically as to call out a prophecy of a brilliant future in Shakespearean rôles." Other tributes could be cited.

One season Mrs. Spooner, who reads all the play manuscripts, produced eight new plays. This season she has produced three, the most pretentious being that written by James MacArthur, and called "The Masque of the White Rose." It is not exceptional to see in the boxes of the Bijou a playwright of prominence, and within the last year or so the New York managers have taken to dropping in to see what the Spooners are doing and how the audiences receive the new plays which the venturesome woman manager has the courage to produce, while the majority of New York managers



EDNA MAY SPOONER, AS "JULIET," IN THE SPOONER STOCK COMPANY.—Otto Sarony Company.

fear to give a new and as yet obscure author a chance. H. Q.

### Joe Weber in "the Legitimate."

ONE OF the many surprises along the Rialto this season is that Joe Weber, of the famous Weber and Fields Music Hall, is branching out into the legitimate, and that a musical comedy, followed by an opera, the music for both being written by Victor Herbert, is the attraction which the doors of the Weber Theatre opened for on Christmas night. This announcement from Mr. Weber means a radical change from the old burlesque style of entertainment of Weber and Fields fame, and it puts into action a secret ambition which has long been smoldering in the mind of the popular little comedian. Another radical change is that smoking has been banished from the entire first floor of the Weber Theatre, although the men will, as in other theatres, find accommodation for enjoyment of the weed in other parts of the house.

The new Weber play is called "The Dream City." Unlike the majority of musical comedies produced in New York during the last few seasons, and which have been located in some outlandish place, representing all countries and no country, the new Weber farce preliminary to the opera is located right at home, on famous Long Island. Joe Weber, still a jolly German with superfluous avoirdupois, portrays a Long Island truck-farmer. By virtue of a land boom and a hustling real-estate agent, the truck-farm loses its identity by being converted into city lots. The truck-farmer, *Wilhelm Dinglebender* (Weber) becomes possessed of "many moneys," and an ambition to spend, which evolves into a desire to give grand opera to the public.

There is a wealth of comedy and many good laughs before the opera company is finally secured and is on its way to "Malaria Corners," Long Island, and there are complications when it arrives only to find that there is a distressing lack of theatre, costumes, music, and every requisite to a production of grand opera. However, as a finale of the farce comes the realization of *Dinglebender's* operatic ambitions. The company decides to sing, despite the obstacles, and a production of "The Magic Night," an adaptation from the opera of "Lohengrin," is given with some well-known voices in the cast. The libretto of both farce and opera is written by Edgar Smith, and the music is by Victor Herbert. The cast of opera singers includes Lillian Blauvelt, Maurice Farkoa, Frank Belcher, Otis Harlan, Cora Tracy, Lores Grimm, W. L. Romaine, David Abrams, Lois Ewell, Lillian Lee, and Billy Norton. Members of the farce include Joe Weber, Cecelia Loftus, Will T. Hodge, Madelyn Marshall, Major Johnson, and Edward Lodell. There are sixty chorus girls, with only twelve of the original chorus.

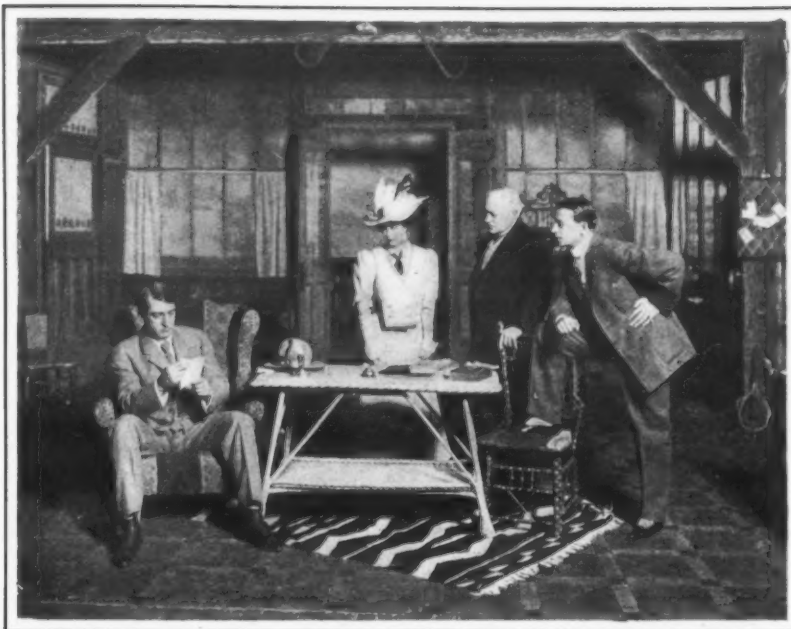
"To get pretty faces, good voices, and good dancers is a combination which baffles New York managers, for the three qualifications are absolutely necessary for a perfect chorus," said Mr. Weber, who went on to tell how, during his recent tour throughout the United States, he engaged his chorus in different cities, as the girls applied and happened to suit. In the new chorus there are girls from the far West, from Texas, and many from the Southern States. More than half of them are making their initial appearance on the stage. These girls wear costumes which make the women in the audience raise their opera-glasses the second and third time, for they are not theatrical gowns, but are genuine creations by Worth, Ducet, and Redfern. Without exception, the chorus girls of Weber's new show are the best gown "opera-cloaked" of any chorus ever seen in New York City. H. Q.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." per case.





VIRGINIA RICHMOND, IN "THE DREAM CITY," AT WEBER'S THEATRE.  
Otto Sarony Company.



WILLIE COLLIER AND HIS ASSISTANT ENTERTAINERS IN "CAUGHT IN THE RAIN," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.—Hall.



LILLIAN DE LEE, IN "THE DREAM CITY," AT WEBER'S THEATRE.  
Marceau.



MME. BRESSLAR-GIANOLI AS "CARMEN," AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.



ANNA HELD, IN "THE PARISIAN MODEL," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—Hall.



JOE WEBER, IN "THE DREAM CITY," AT WEBER'S THEATRE.  
Otto Sarony Company.



PEGGY TENBROOK, IN "THE DREAM CITY," AT WEBER'S THEATRE.  
Walters.



LOIS EWELL, APPEARING IN "THE DREAM CITY," AT WEBER'S THEATRE.



WILL T. HODGE, IN "THE DREAM CITY," AT WEBER'S THEATRE.  
Sarony.



LILLIAN LEE, IN "THE DREAM CITY," AT WEBER'S THEATRE.  
Schloss.



MME. CISNEROS AS "AIDA," AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.



ANNA HELD AND THE BEAUTY SHOW, IN ACT II. OF "THE PARISIAN MODEL," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—Gilbert & Bacon.

STAGE EXPONENTS OF THE SUBLIME AND THE RIDICULOUS.  
BURLESQUE, FARCE-COMEDY, AND GRAND-OPERA FAVORITES NOW SINGING AND ACTING IN NEW YORK.



### Remarkable Offer of a Banking House.

WHEN a New York Consolidated Stock Exchange firm, possessing almost the highest rating Dun or Bradstreet gives, says it will refund the purchase price of a mining stock at the end of six months if purchased through this firm, it instantly brands this stock as a pretty safe speculation. Promoters don't often do this. But exactly is this offer made to the readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* by the banking firm of A. R. Specht & Co., of 43 Exchange Place, regarding the shares of the Clear Creek and Gilpin M., D. and T. T. Company. This offer to the readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* shows good faith on the part of the underwriters of the stock, and permits our readers to buy into Clear Creek and Gilpin at the present price of the stock, and make personal examination of the vast property later. If one's examination is productive of any dissatisfaction he may send his stock back to Messrs. Specht & Co. and receive his money back with interest at six per cent.

The commercial rating of this firm is so high that all question of any inability of the house to make good is removed. Of the properties which comprise the holdings of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Company at Dumont, Col., much has been previously recorded in *LESLIE'S*. Of their vast extent there is no doubt, nor indeed may any doubt be entertained of the records of the \$1,500,000 these properties have produced.

Of its future production we may be reasonably sure it will be amazingly large, say the best engineers obtainable, who have made exhaustive reports on the Clear Creek and Gilpin. There can be no doubt that Clear Creek and Gilpin is in good hands, for the firm of Specht & Co. long ago reached an eminent place among both banking houses and mining circles.

Purchased at the present market price of about seven dollars a share (three dollars under par), Clear Creek and Gilpin should show handsome profits at the end of six months. Every day the curb quotations gradually climb, and probably never again may one be able to buy Clear Creek and Gilpin so cheap as now. Wall Street expects Clear Creek and Gilpin will sell around par before March. The offer of Messrs. A. R. Specht & Co. is made to the readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, and is necessarily limited in time. It may be withdrawn at any time. Indeed, at almost any time the underwriters may withdraw all offerings of stock at any price, and interested readers should not delay in writing to Messrs. A. R. Specht & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York, to secure the stock at the lowest market price. Quotations at this date are about seven dollars bid. E. C. R.

### Not a "Jungle"-made Law.

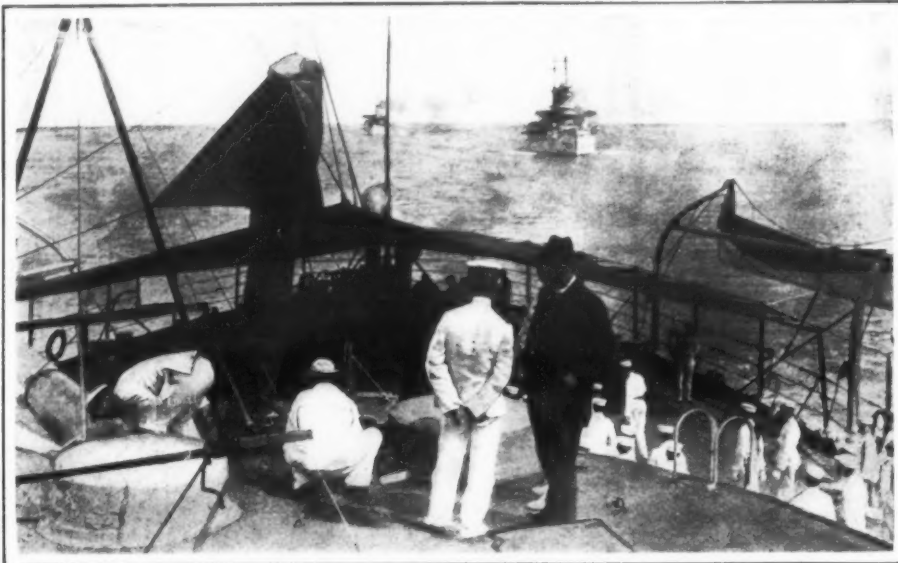
A SOCIALIST member of the German Reichstag had the courage recently to say in public that, as Germany within two months had had six hundred and ninety-five convictions of parties for the sale of decayed meat, there was no reason for criticism of America's food products. He added that, if any German author had published a novel like "The Jungle" he would have been prosecuted by the state's attorney, while in the United States this book, with all its exaggerations, "had induced President Roosevelt to take action" against the packers. This statement as to the President's action has no justification. We learn on the highest authority that the administration's action in reference to the packers was not based on the ridiculous statements of "The Jungle."

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

REV. AUGUSTUS D. GROTRIAN, of Lyons, N. Y., the oldest pastor in the German United Evangelical Synod of North America.

John Speer, of Denver, Col., prominent in the Kansas Free State troubles, and founder of the Lawrence (Kan.) *Tribune*.

Sir John Leng, one of the most prominent editors and publishers of Great Britain, a leading Liberal, author of numerous works, and a great traveler.



### THE PRESIDENT'S KEEN INTEREST IN NAVAL GUNNERY.

HEAD OF THE NATION (IN CIVILIAN ATTIRE), ON HIS TRIP TO PANAMA, ON BOARD THE BATTLE-SHIP "LOUISIANA," WATCHING TARGET PRACTICE BY THE VESSELS OF THE FLEET—TWO WAR-SHIPS FIRING IN THE DISTANCE.—Copyright, 1906, by Carson.

Arthur Brown, ex-United States Senator from Utah, fatally shot at Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, who was prompted by jealousy.



ARTHUR BROWN,  
Ex-United States Senator from Utah.  
Bee.

Colonel William L. Brown, of Great Barrington, Mass., ex-State senator of New York, a widely-known Democrat, and for many years editor of the New York *Daily News*.

Colonel John Mercer Brooke, of Lexington, Va., emeritus professor of physics in the Virginia Military Institute, and the well-known inventor of deep-sea sounding apparatus.

Franklin J. Moses, of Winthrop, Mass., ex-Governor of South Carolina.

Jacob F. Miller, of New York, a prominent alumnus of Williams College, who introduced the bill in the New York Legislature creating the Niagara Falls Reservation.

Jeremiah Curtin, of Burlington, Vt., author and translator, and a distinguished linguist, proficient in seventy languages.

John L. Farwell, of New York, formerly one of the best-known financiers of New Hampshire.

Miss Anna A. Marks, of Greenwich, Conn., proprietor of the noted Willowmere stock farm and Willowmere kennels.

I. H. Hollis, of Babylon, L. I., once a popular variety actor and singer.

### Reorganizing "the Thunderer."

WHEN Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote his "English Traits" he devoted the whole of one of its nineteen chapters to the *Times*, of which he said, "No power in England is more felt, more feared, or more obeyed. What you read in the morning in that journal, you shall hear in the evening in all society. It has ears everywhere, and its information is earliest, completest, and surest. It has risen year by year, and victory by victory, to its present authority." It is nearly sixty years since Emerson's second visit to England, and it is half a century since he published "English Traits." Those were the palmiest days of the *Times*. Its influence is not now relatively so great as it was then. It cannot now attack its rivals and drive them out of circulation "by perfecting its printing machinery"; but it is still the most famous and the most characteristic English newspaper. Ever since the first Mr. Walter obtained control of it, the Walter family has been the dominant influence in its proprietorship. It is of interest to learn that its business management is to be reorganized, the mysterious "partnership at will" being discarded in favor of a limited liability company, though it is given out that there is no controversy among the shareholders and no change of ownership or control is contemplated.

### Insurance Prosecutions.

BITTERLY as he has been criticised for his failure to put most of the big insurance-company officers in jail, we must admit that we see a great deal of sense in District Attorney Jerome's explanation of it. What to the popular intelligence seems ample proof of criminality, when subjected to the legal tests which govern evidence is often shown to constitute no ground for an indictment. With even the amount of legal lore possessed by the average citizen, it ought not to be necessary for any one to be told that Andrew Fields, who turned State's evidence, could not be indicted for his share in the "confidential expenditures" of the Mutual, and that without corroboration of his testimony, which it was impossible to secure, no other persons could be punished for complicity in them. Under the laws which governed the insurance business at the time of the unearthing of the scandals, acts which are now unlawful by statute were not specifically covered. It is highly unjust, though perhaps not entirely unnatural, to blame a public prosecutor because he was unable to override the law in his efforts to bring to book offenders whose wrongdoing was only morally, not legally, demonstrated.

### Brainy Men

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It supplies just the material that is most wasted by brain-work and nervous exertion—the Phosphates.

### Pure at the Source.

MILK is the chief article of food in the sick-room and hospital. Every physician and nurse should know the source of supply before ordering in any form. It is not enough to know that it comes as "country milk." Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, the original and leading brand since 1857. Integrity and experience behind every can.



### A STATE'S FINE TRIBUTE TO A WAR-SHIP.

PRINCIPAL PIECES OF THE \$5,000 SILVER SERVICE PRESENTED TO THE BATTLE-SHIP "VIRGINIA" BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.—Photograph by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



### WALL STREET THE SCENE OF A TERRIBLE

HUGE TRENCH GOUGED IN THE FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE, NEAR J. P. EXPLOSION OF A FIFTEEN-INCH STEAM-CARRYING PIPE.—Photo

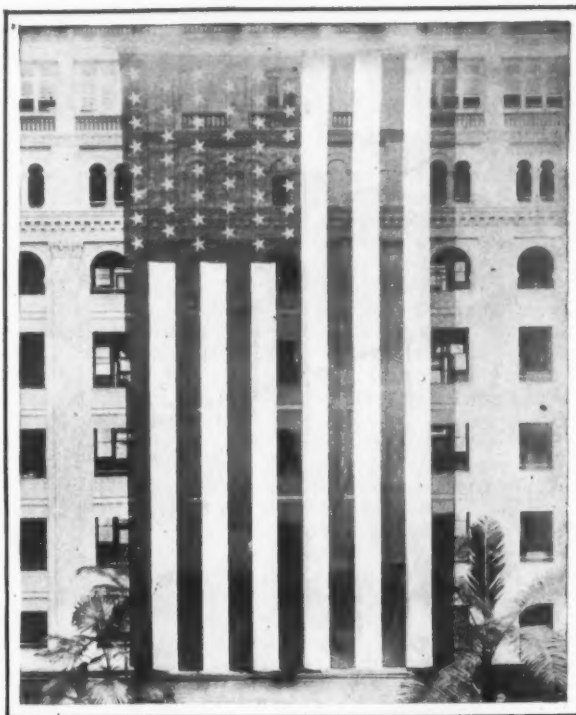
### RUPTION.

N'S OFFICE, BY THE  
H. D. Blauvelt.





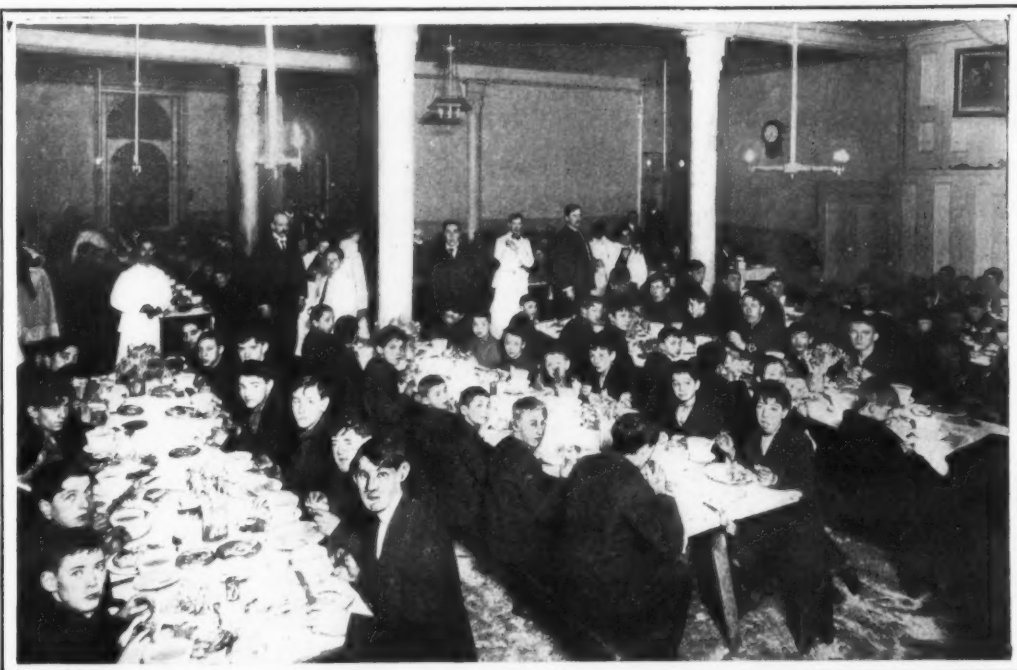
A "STAG" DINNER ON NEW YEAR'S EVE—YOUNG MEN'S CLUB IN A SOUTHERN TOWN DRINKING TOASTS TO THE PASSING AND THE COMING YEAR.  
*E. A. Speer, Georgia.*



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) LARGEST AMERICAN FLAG IN THE WORLD, 50 X 30 FEET, DISPLAYED IN THE COURT OF THE POST-OFFICE BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*



HISTORIC RUINED OLD GRIST-MILL, BUILT IN 1806, AT WINDMILL POINT, ON THE SHORE OF LAKE ERIE, NEAR BUFFALO, N. Y.  
*G. Frank Radway, New York.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2) NEW YORK NEWSBOYS ENJOYING A CHRISTMAS FEAST AT THE BRACE MEMORIAL, ON THE BOWERY.  
*D. H. Veltman, New York.*



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY'S "SOCCER" FOOTBALL TEAM—LEFT TO RIGHT: VANDEWATER, VOIGT, SHERRILL, STRONG, GILMOR, SHAW, DEAPER (CAPTAIN), WORTH, CAMERON, HENDERSON, OBER.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.*



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) EXTRAORDINARY DISCHARGE OF GAS AND OIL FROM A PENNSYLVANIA OIL WELL.—*R. S. Kellerman, Pennsylvania.*

### AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, MARYLAND THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.



# 1906—Passing of a Memorable Year—1907

By Charles M. Harvey

BECAUSE 1666 saw the British, in a series of naval victories, drive the Dutch off the seas, and because it witnessed the big fire in London, Dryden styled it "Annus Mirabilis," the "Year of Wonders." If Dryden were here to-day what sort of designation would he give to 1906? The year 1906 did not have any great battles on sea or land, but it had physical catastrophes more disastrous than 1666 witnessed, and it saw more picturesque politics than that far-away year ever dreamed of.

Earthquake and fire—chiefly fire—in San Francisco in 1906 destroyed several hundred lives and \$300,000,000 of property, leaving the Chicago fire of 1871, with its loss of \$200,000,000 of property, which headed the list of calamities of that sort until 1906, far behind, and making London's \$50,000,000 fire of 1666 seem small in the comparison. And other towns in California were also visited by the earthquake.

Valparaiso, in Chili, was the centre of a destructive earthquake shortly after San Francisco's which stretched far along the South American coast. Typhoons devastated Hong-Kong and vicinity. Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and a large portion of the rest of the West Indies were swept by hurricanes. And hurricanes and tidal waves brought havoc to Pensacola, Mobile, and other places in their vicinity, blotting out one or two small communities on the gulf coast with a suddenness and a completeness which recalled the imaginary catastrophe described long ago by Lafcadio Hearn in his "Last Island." Vesuvius's volcano almost repeated the disaster which, more than eighteen centuries ago, destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in the reign of Titus.

In the destruction of life during 1906 the railroads of the United States almost, if not quite, equaled their worst record of the past. Among the notables who were killed on the rail during the year was Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, who lost his life in a wreck on his own road.

In another direction Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy, made 1906 memorable by pushing nearer to the North Pole (within two hundred miles) than any other person in the long line of arctic explorers.

Like its physical elements, the world's social and political forces were shaken up in many places in 1906 to an unusual extent, notwithstanding the absence of wars everywhere except the civil conflict in Russia, the short struggle between Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala, and the toy insurrections in Cuba, Santo Domingo, and a few other spots.

In the latter part of 1906 the disturbances in Russia quieted to a considerable degree, and the ordinary activities of the people were resumed throughout much of the empire. The Duma, or national assembly, the first parliament in Russia's history, which met early in the year, was dissolved shortly afterward by the Czar on account of its radicalism, but a new assembly was promised, to be elected early enough to allow it to convene in March, 1907. By ukases issued by the Czar, one of which granted full religious liberty to all his subjects, with some limitations for the Jews, and the other of which abolished all restrictions on their residence and property rights, the social conditions of the Russian people were much improved during the year. But the dislocation in many of the industries, which cut down the crops and hampered the activities of the populace in many directions, has brought famine in large districts of the empire.

In France and Spain during the year cabinets fell and new men were brought to the front. There were conflicts in both countries on the question of religion in the schools between the governments and the Vatican. In France the separation of church and State became complete before the end of the year. Thus Bonaparte's concordat of 1801, which had survived the cataclysms of a century, was abolished. By one of the cabinet changes Clemenceau went to the post of premier, and the man who had virtually been France's first citizen since Gambetta's death, two decades ago, was officially decorated with that distinction.

The kingdom of Norway, which was born through that country's secession from Sweden in 1905, has just been promised protection by the great Powers. This guarantee aims to head off any designs which Russia may have to expand southward from North Cape.

Sporadically during 1906 Morocco has caused trouble on account of France's desire, sanctioned by England and Spain, to exercise suzerainty over it, and because of Germany's opposition to that sway. At one time this threatened war between Germany and France, but an adjustment was reached by the council at Algieras, in which all the great countries, including the United States, participated. This settlement placed Morocco's ports in the joint police control of France and Spain, under the surveillance of an official selected by the President of Switzerland.

Disruption in the commonwealth of Australia (which was formed in 1901 by the federation of the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania) was threatened in September, 1906, by Western Australia's move in the direction of secession. This was incited by the rejection, by the senate of the commonwealth, of the project for a survey for a transcontinental railway, which would be especially advantageous to Western Australia. That state has a larger area than any other member of the federation, has a smaller popula-

tion than any of them, except Tasmania, but is growing faster and believes it has a brighter future than any of its partners. The secession issue has not yet come to a vote of the people of the discontented colony, but it has aroused something like alarm throughout the commonwealth.

The foreign issue, however, of 1906, which had the largest concern for the United States is that which has grown out of the exclusion of the Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco and the placing of them in schools provided for the Chinese and the rest of the Mongolians. Proud of her victory over Russia and on account of her offensive and defensive alliance with England, Japan was angry at this discrimination, brought it to Secretary Root's attention, and the President gave much space to it in his message at the opening of Congress on December 4th.

For the moment Mr. Roosevelt's treatment of that issue (his request for an amendment to the Federal statutes to enable the President to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties, and his recommendation that a law be passed providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here with the desire to attain American citizenship) called out loud protests from California, but the question at this moment is in a fair way to adjustment to the satisfaction of the American people, as well as of San Francisco and Japan. That part of the President's message received almost as much attention in London, Tokio, St. Petersburg, and the rest of the Old-World capitals as it did in the United States.

The Japanese issue gives especial interest, abroad as well as at home, to the grant of a legislative assembly to the Philippines which has recently been made by the United States. The election of members of the assembly is to take place on July 1st, 1907, and that body is to convene within ninety days after it is chosen. Through this legislature a considerable share of home rule will be granted to the Filipinos, and if they use this power wisely it is the United States' purpose to extend it. The expectation is that this concession to the Filipinos will win their support to the United States and strengthen our hold over the islands in the event of trouble with Japan or any other country which has territory bordering on the Pacific.

War between the republics of Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala in June brought mediation by the United States, assisted by Mexico. Representatives of the three belligerents met on a United States war-ship, on neutral territory, in September, and a peace was arranged under which future differences between those countries are to be referred to the arbitration of the governments of the United States and Mexico.

Secretary Root was one of the participants in the Pan-American congress at Rio de Janeiro in July, in which all the independent countries of the continent took part. Then, invitations coming to him from the heads of all the Latin-American countries, Mr. Root visited Brazil, Chili, Peru, Colombia and Panama, making a tour of 16,000 miles from the time he left Washington to his return to that point. He would have visited the other countries if the time at his disposal would have permitted. This was the first instance in which the head of the United States department of foreign affairs went outside of the country during his service.

Just after the election in the United States in November President Roosevelt broke another precedent by his trip to Panama, which took him out of our territory. On his swing homeward through the Caribbean he stopped at Porto Rico. There, as in the isthmian republic, he was received with enthusiasm. Among the immediate consequences of that trip were the reorganization of the administrative forces at the canal zone, the hastening of the work of construction, and the recommendation, in the message to Congress, that full American citizenship be conferred on the Porto Ricans.

By far the most important, however, of all the developments in Latin America during 1906 were those which resulted from the insurrection which was started in Cuba in August by the Liberals, who claimed that they were defrauded in the election for president and part of congress in 1905. The insurgents frightened President Palma into asking for United States intervention under the Platt amendment. In order to head off chaos, President Roosevelt sent a strong naval force and some soldiers to Cuba, and dispatched Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon thither to mediate between the insurgents and Palma, but these efforts at peacemaking failing, Palma and the rest of the executive officers of the republic resigned. President Roosevelt was then compelled to establish a protectorate over the island until a new Cuban government could be set up.

Mr. Roosevelt's intention is to order a new election in Cuba as soon as tranquillity is restored, and to withdraw the American forces when the government chosen in that election can start in operation. In his message to Congress on December 4th, however, the President warned the Cubans that if their elections become a farce and their insurrection habit becomes confirmed, the United States will be compelled, under the Platt provisions, to step in again, in the interest of peace and civilization, and to carry out our obligations to the island. If a second intervention takes place American

sway may be permanent. In the meantime, England, Germany, France, and the rest of Europe, despairing of the Cubans' ability or inclination to set up a government that can stay up, and believing Cuba to be certain to remain a dependency of the United States, are transacting their Cuban business in Washington and not in Havana.

Social and political life in the United States during 1906 had many notable manifestations. These included the enactment of laws for the regulation of railway rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission; Federal supervision over the quality of the foods and the meats entering into interstate and foreign commerce; Federal control of the quarantine at our ocean and land frontiers; the erection of Alaska into a Territory thirty-nine years after it first came under the American flag; the passage of an act under which Oklahoma and Indian Territory jointly come into the Union in 1907 as the forty-sixth State, and the merging of the five civilized tribes (Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles) in Indian Territory in the mass of the American citizenship; the active entrance of union labor, under the direction of Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, into partisan politics; the irruption in politics of Hearst, Moran, and the radical elements under their leadership; the election of Hughes and the defeat of Hearst for Governor of New York, but the success of most of the minor officers of the Hearst ticket; and the great Republican victory in the congressional elections.

One of the notable events of the last month of the year was the conferring by the Norwegian Parliament of the Nobel peace prize of \$40,000 on President Roosevelt. The American minister, Mr. Peirce, represented the President at the ceremony. The prize was awarded to Mr. Roosevelt in recognition of the important part he played in bringing about peace between Japan and Russia, and the service he has otherwise rendered to the cause of peace. The President has decided to use this money for public purposes, and to devote it to the promotion of peaceful relations between capital and labor.

Early in December a sensational attack was made on the President by Bellamy Storer, ex-ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who published certain correspondence that he claimed showed he had been unjustly deprived of his ambassadorial office. Storer dragged the name of his wife into this matter in a manner that was distasteful to all Americans. The President made an effective reply which convinced the public that Storer was very poorly qualified for a diplomatic position, and that, for the credit of the country, he had not left the service too soon. The case attracted much attention in official circles in Europe, and it was pointed out that in France and Germany, at least, such a revelation of diplomatic secrets as was made by Storer would be punished as a crime.

Not during the tempestuous career of Andrew Jackson, nor even in Lincoln's time in the stress of a civil war which threatened the life of the nation, was such a vast stretch of national authority exerted as that which was decreed by Congress in the legislation of 1906, which was enacted through the direct initiative and inspiration of the President. Federal power, through the forms of law, has now reached lengths which were never dreamed of by Hamilton, Jay, Adams, the Pinckneys, or any of the other Federalist party chieftains of a century ago.

Something which closely resembles a revolution—peaceful, orderly, and, on the whole, beneficent, but nevertheless a revolution—in the character of the United States government has come within the past year or two. Moreover, it has not only been acquiesced in by the people, but it has been hailed with delight. The transformation of the government is a striking tribute to the energy, the versatility, the prescience, the audacity, and the vast personal popularity of Theodore Roosevelt.

At home and abroad much path-breaking was done in the year which is passing. Epoch-making history has been written in 1906. What sort of story will 1907 have to tell the world?

## China Suppressing the Opium Habit.

CHINA attracts the admiration of the world by its radical regulations for making effective its edict against opium. Its use throughout the vast empire has been virtually universal; the opium habit has been a national vice. These regulations provide that the cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium must entirely cease in ten years. All opium dens are to be closed within six months. Officials who cannot discontinue the opium habit must retire from office. All teachers, scholars, soldiers, and sailors must be free from the vice within three months. The enforcement of these regulations will be the awaking and regeneration of the nation. A renewed, wide-awake China, with free and forceful will, must cease to be a vast problem by becoming a great Power. For the bondage of China to opium the greed of a great Christian nation was primarily responsible; at the prospect of its becoming free from this most insidious and enervating drug every lover of his race should rejoice.

NOTHING better for a sluggish appetite than Abbott's Angostura Bitters. At druggists.



# CURIOUS THINGS OBSERVED AT NEW YORK HOTELS

By HARRIET QUIMBY

WHAT a woman eats when she does her own ordering has been a subject of many jokes among masculine epicures, but the joke loses its zest when it comes to the New York woman; for, in the majority of instances, she not only knows how to order well, but also, she eats with the discrimination of the crankiest of club men. Like a man, she does not hesitate to send for the head waiter, or even the steward, if matters do not go to her liking. "Without exception, the American woman is the epicure of the feminine world," says George W. Sweeney, vice-president of the New York Hotel Men's Association. "The women of any foreign country are satisfied with a smaller selection and simpler dishes than are the American women, although Madam America, up to date, selects healthful combinations." And this is correct. The day of lobster salad, a glass of milk, and a *coup St. Jaque* has passed for the modern woman, although her country sister may order such a fatal spread. Bouillon, poached eggs, dry toast or gluten bread, fruit salads, baked apples, and grape fruit are favorites for a mid-day luncheon *a la femme*. The average woman, when she dines alone, chooses foods which will make her thin or stout, as the case may be, or she is looking out for her complexion. This change has come about only within the last year or so, for it has not been so long since women were noted for ordering outlandish things to eat, and they always ordered wine or liqueur of some kind, while now it is rare to find anything but tea, coffee, or chocolate on an order given at any leading hotel in the metropolis by a woman.

Your waiter—where he comes from, how he lives, his pleasures and his woes—have you ever thought of him—you who give your order often without so much as a glance at the smooth-faced individual that stands at your elbow? Of one thing you may be certain. If he spills soup on you, or awkwardly overturns a glass of water, he is an American—if the meal goes on without a hitch, he is a foreigner. Since all New York has taken to living in hotels the waiter has become an important factor in every-day life, for he can do much toward spoiling a good meal, and he can also do much toward making a poor meal acceptable. A great hue and cry has gone forth lately from the hotel managers of New York about the scarcity of good waiters. From this country there is little or no output.

There has been much said about girls who prefer the work in shops at scarcely a living wage to a comfortable home and a reasonable income as a household server. The same argument, which both men and women have worn to shreds in regard to these girls, and the whys and wherefores, is applicable to the hundreds of young men who stand behind the counters of our large dry-goods stores earning scarcely enough to pay their room rent, and with absolutely no future before them, when there is a demand for waiters who receive twenty-five dollars a month and average in tips all the way from one hundred to two hundred dollars a month extra, according to the location and patronage of the hotel that employs them. The fact that many waiters who have been for years in the large Fifth Avenue and Broadway hotels are now retiring with good-sized bank accounts is well known, and it is frequently the case that the man who brings the soup is in better financial condition than the one who eats it, yet we are dependent upon the foreign element to fill the vacancies in the hotels where the demand for waiters is constant.

According to the president of the Genevoise, an international association for waiters, there are only about fifteen thousand first-class waiters in the entire United States. First-class designates a waiter who is thoroughly versed in all branches of the trade, and can immediately fill a vacancy in the best of hotels or cafés—a qualification which is less simple than it may seem at first thought. A first-class waiter speaks at least two languages, and often he speaks three. He must have the tact of a diplomat, must have a good memory, and he must have a knowledge of foods and wines. The best waiters in the profession—for it is considered a profession by those who belong to the association—are French and German, although Italians, too, make good waiters. At Fredewaldt, near Dresden, Saxony, there is a training-school for waiters, and many of the best waiters in this country are graduates from this school, where everything necessary for the equipment of waiters is taught, from cooking in all its branches to an intimate knowledge of the wines which should be served with the different foods.

There is nothing that so quickly gains the respect

of a waiter as a knowledge of how to order a meal, an accomplishment in which ninety-nine men out of every hundred are woefully lacking. Not long ago a horse-show group of eight dropped into a Broadway hotel for dinner. Money in plenty was evidenced by the jewels worn by the women, and the general air of importance of the men. The waiter was all attention

what they had had to eat, how she had liked the service, and what a good joke they both thought it to see that pompous-looking waiter working for the tip which he got, and how indignant he would have been had he known that he was putting on his best flourishes for another waiter and a chambermaid. "But he would never know, for, you see, we look and act like anybody else when we are out, and Billy knows how to order a dinner with the air of a club man, and he knows what good service is, and he wants it, too."

When one comes to think of it, many of the maids in the large New York hotels are not only better looking, but also they are more refined in general appearance and manner than some of the patrons upon whom they wait, and in any dining-room one will be able to pick out at least three or four distinguished-looking waiters who wear their dress-suits with a far better grace than some society men whose names are constantly starred in the columns of the daily papers. It is not at all strange that they should make a good appearance when out of uniform. Nor is it strange that they should appreciate the best seats in the theatre and an occasional good dinner, when they feel that they can afford it, for, although they are not always credited with being so, waiters and maids are quite human, and they have a sense of humor and of appreciation which a training in a large cosmopolitan hotel and coming in contact with many people are sure to develop.

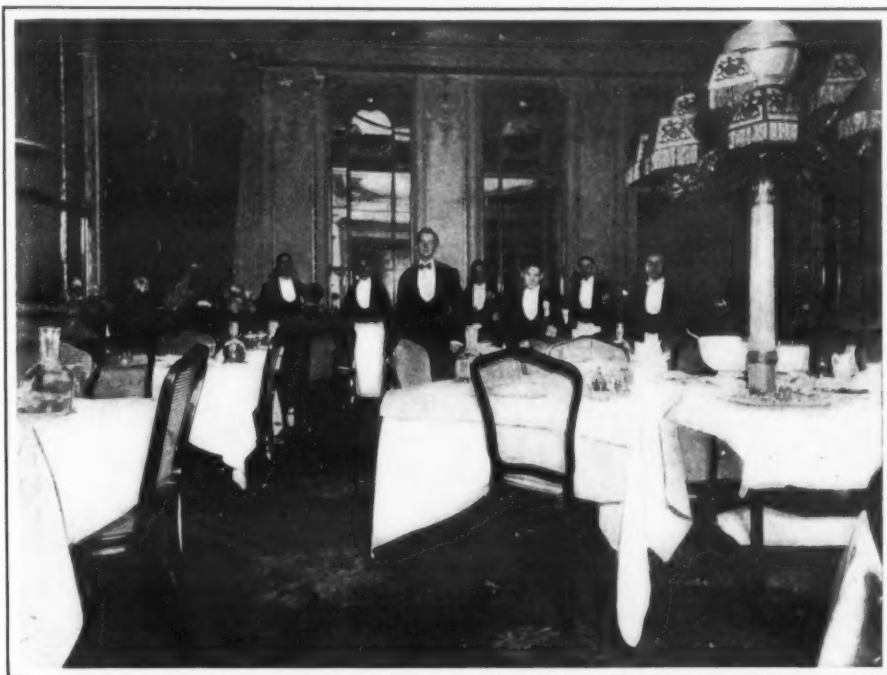
America is a Christian nation, yet to the guests that come and go

there is no one feature which attracts more attention, and in many instances more curiosity, than the Bibles which are placed in every room of the Hotel Victoria, and in other leading hotels in New York. The first thing the new arrival does, after he gives the boy a coin for bringing up his bag, is to open and look at the Bible as he would a new and much-discussed book. Many Bibles are stolen, others are ordered from the rooms, and still others are stowed in the clothes closet during the occupancy of the room.

The old adage that the poor are the best friends of the poor was instanced in the story of a chambermaid who is a young widow with two children to support. After a lingering sickness the younger of the children died, and the young mother's bank account having been depleted from defraying the expenses of the weeks of medicine and doctor's visits, she was obliged to contract a debt at the undertaker's. After that she paid a small monthly installment until the bill was half settled, when one day there came through the mail a receipt for the remainder. The receipt was accompanied by a badly-written and blotted note from a scrub-woman in a large up-town hotel, who knew of the trouble, knew the family and the circumstances, and in her note explained that she had no family nor near relatives, and that she earned enough to support herself, and that she wanted to use this surplus money for the little mother who needed all that she could make extra to support the remaining child. As scrub-women receive only fifty or seventy-five cents a day, one will readily appreciate the spirit which moved one kind soul to help another in distress.

"Never be too friendly with your help," said one wise woman who, when she kept house, was always in search of a girl, and who now in a hotel often finds it necessary to file a complaint in the office because of the lack of attention, although she is not stingy with her tips. From experience it is safe to say that of the two extremes friendliness will meet with greater success than the superior air which many otherwise wholesome souls deem necessary when talking with employes. A good thing to remember is that all, even the wealthiest, are liable at any time to become employes, and many who hold themselves so superior to their maids are, from lack of ability in other lines, cut out for a maid's career if the worst should come to the worst.

Among my personal acquaintances there is one who in her hotel room has her own tea caddy with which she frequently brews the cup that cheers. When a maid, generally tired from a long morning's work, is anywhere within call she is handed, without a patronizing air, a fragrant cup of tea. Although this is the third year of the practice, which has extended to different hotels and, consequently, to different maids, not one has become too familiar or presumed in any way, nor has the dignity of either party been the least ruffled by the interchange of friendliness. There is a way to do all things, and were more housewives to practice the true spirit of good-will there would be less complaint about the servant problem.



MEMBERS OF THE GENEVOISE SOCIETY OF SWITZERLAND, THE FAMOUS WAITERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, ON DUTY AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK.

until the host of the occasion began to give his order, when the various expressions which passed in succession over the foreign countenance were a rare comedy. It was obviously a meal in which money was no object, yet there was a pitiful ignorance of how to spend. The meal began without a suggestion of a cocktail, a dubonnet, or even sherry and bitters. Champagne was ordered to be brought with the oysters. The terrapin, oyster-crabs, white bait, and the various fish fillets on the menu, in tempting and also expensive array, were passed, as were also fowl and game. The meal skipped from soup to English mutton-chops, baked potato, brussels sprouts, to a meat salad and ice-cream, and ended with another bottle of champagne. The serving of that group was little less than painful to that waiter, who probably regarded the whole affair much as a musician would a series of discords. He would much prefer to serve the chap that orders harmoniously, if not lavishly, some rye bread, an onion salad, and a glass of beer.

Apropos of waiters and what their lives are after their hours of service, an interesting story was related



LADIES IN A NEW YORK HOTEL DINING ROOM, WHO HAVE THE KNACK OF ORDERING A DAINTY LUNCHEON.

to me by a good-looking chambermaid not long ago. She usually becomes confidential as she wields the duster. She told me of a new hat which had just come home and which she had worn the previous evening to a dinner at one of the best-known and swaggiest up-town Fifth Avenue hotels, in company with a certain distinguished-looking waiter. "The waiters often spend their money by putting on style in other hotels," said the maid as she went on to tell





WHITES AND INDIANS RIDING DOUBLE, INDIAN FASHION—WIFE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR CARTER, AND MAJOR LOGAN, INDIAN AGENT, IN CENTRE.



FROG, AN INDIAN BRAVE, IN OLDEN COSTUME, APPARENTLY KILLED IN A SHAM BATTLE.



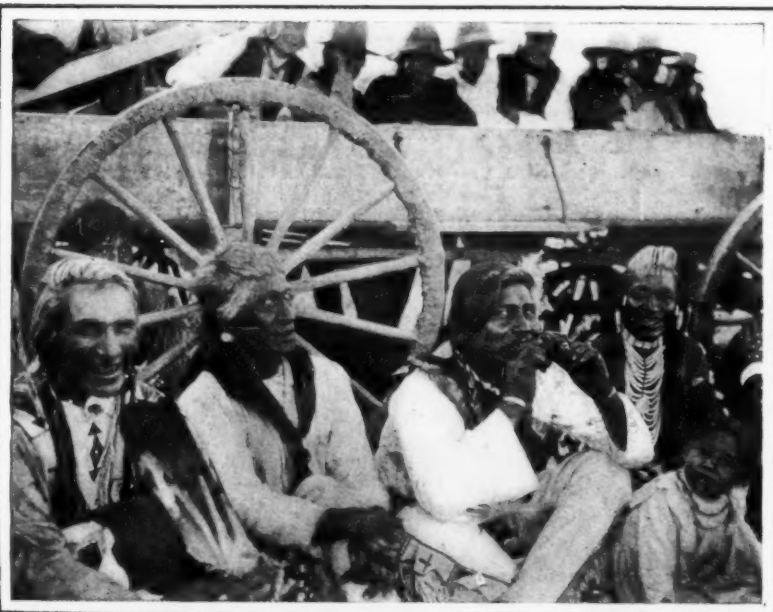
FAT CAPTAIN AND JOHN PUSH SMOKE, IN PAINT, BEADS, AND FEATHERS, READY FOR THE WILD GRASS-DANCE.



A BUCKING HORSE STRIVING TO UNSEAT AN INDIAN IN A BUCKING CONTEST.



CHIEF OF THE FOOL DANCERS (AT RIGHT), AND HIS BRAVE ATTENDING WARRIOR, PREPARED FOR THEIR CURIOUS RITES.



A BAKED-DOG FEAST, AN ESSENTIAL ACCESSORY TO THE WILD GRASS-DANCE—INDIAN IN CENTRE GNAWING A DOG'S NECK.



FOOL DANCERS EATING RAW LIVER—HUGH CARTER, SON OF THE SENATOR, A MEMBER OF THE ORDER, TRYING TO CATCH A PIECE OF LIVER.

PECULIAR ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF RED MEN IN THE NORTHWEST.  
ODD SCENES AT THE BELKNAP RESERVATION, IN MONTANA, WHERE INDIANS OF VARIOUS TRIBES GATHERED TO ENJOY FEASTS, DANCES, AND ATHLETIC CONTESTS.—*Photographs by Sumner W. Matteson.*





THE COMMAND "EYES FRONT!" IS HONORED IN THE BREACH RATHER THAN THE OBSERVANCE.



OFFICERS INSPECTING THE STACKED ACCOUTREMENTS OF INFANTRY AT HANKOW.



THE RED-CROSS COMPANY AWAITING MARCHING ORDERS.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE HANKOW CAMP, SHOWING THE SHELTER-TENTS OF OCCIDENTAL TYPE.



GROUP OF CELESTIAL TOMMY ATKINSES "LOOKING PLEASANT" FOR THE CAMERA MAN.



COMPANY STREET, WITH ARMS STACKED BEFORE THE TENTS.

### THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL ARMY FORMING IN CHINA.

LARGE BODY OF NATIVE SOLDIERS, EQUIPPED AND TRAINED IN MODERN STYLE, AND OFFICED BY NATIVES, IN CAMP AT HANKOW, JUST BEFORE THEY WERE SENT TO SUPPRESS A SERIOUS REVOLT IN HUNAN PROVINCE.

Photographs by C. A. Landau.



# FREEDOM OF THOUGHT IN THE CHURCHES

BY THE REV. ALGERNON CRAPSEY

RECENT events have proved that the struggle for freedom of thought and liberty of expression in which mankind has been engaged from the beginning of history is not yet over. In spite of the fact that



REV. ALGERNON CRAPSEY, WHO WAS DEPOSED FROM THE EPISCOPAL MINISTRY ON THE CHARGE OF HERESY.—Furlong.

Until recently the Rev. Algernon Crapsey was in charge of a prominent Episcopal Church in Rochester, N. Y., where he had officiated acceptably and successfully for many years. He was accounted one of the ablest men in the pulpit of his denomination. Having, in a sermon, questioned the miraculous birth of the Saviour, he was tried on the charge of heresy, convicted, and after a sturdy fight was deposed from his priestly office. Mr. Crapsey's congregation greatly deplored the sentence passed upon him by the Church court, and many leading Episcopalians expressed themselves in his favor.

in the universe of fact. This is all there is or ever can be to thinking. To see clearly a given object or event and to place that object or event in an ordered system of knowledge is all that thought is and all that thought can do.

Freedom of thought is the right of each man to use his own powers of observation in order to ascertain the truth of the fact, and his own powers of reasoning to give to the fact its proper place and value. To deny freedom of thought is to deny to man sight and intelligence; he may not see with his eyes, nor hear with his ears, nor reason with his intellect, but must receive the facts of life on the say-so of others, and must give to the facts such place and value as are allotted to them by some power external to his mind. He must, in other words, accept this thought ready-made, instead of creating it for himself.

The vast majority of men and women prefer this parasitic method of thought. To observe and to reason is laborious, and to escape that labor the multitude does not think; it simply believes. The ordinary man accepts a vast number of statements of alleged facts which he has never verified, and assents to conclusions which he has never proved. His mind is not free, but is the bond-slave of convention and external authority. Such a man does not contribute anything to the thought of the world.

All the thought that the world has, or ever will have, is the product of the free thinker. The personal intelligence, acting in accordance with the laws of the intellect, is the source of all knowledge and all wisdom. Truth is never found in committee; it is always the possession and the gift of the free personal intelligence. Our astronomical thought, as we now receive it, is the product of the observation and reasoning of Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Newton, and a host of other observers and reasoners, who, casting away the authority of the ancients, looked at the solar and stellar universe with their own eyes, and by the use of their own reason assigned to each sun and star its proper place and influence. Each of these observers acted independently and brought his own contribution to the building up of astronomical science. And what is true of astronomy is true of geology, biology, and all the other sciences. In these departments of human thinking no one ever dreams of denying freedom of thought. Every opinion is given a hearing, and stands or falls by reason of its own inherent truth or error. Science needs no other court than the free intelligence to settle all questions relating to the universe that comes under its observa-

tion and is subject to its law of reasoning. This court's judgments in scientific matters are duly accepted.

But in one great department of human thinking, and that the most important, the right to free thinking is still denied, or, at least, gravely questioned. In all that has to do with religious phenomena it is not permitted that one should either observe or reason. It is held that religious thought is not the product of natural law, but has been and must be intruded into the mind from some source external to itself. Theological science boasts that its assertions of fact are not based upon careful observations, and that its conclusions are not the product of rigid reasoning. Its facts are based upon hearsay; its conclusions are the negation of reason; to be observing and rational in theology is to be guilty of the unpardonable sin.

The recent heresy trial in the Episcopal Church really turned upon a question of fact. The defendant in that case was arraigned before his judges for using these words: "We are not alarmed, we are relieved, when scientific history proves to us that the Founder of Christianity was born as we are born and died as we die." If these words had not been spoken there would have been no trial. But these words simply assert a fact, namely: that historical science has proved that a certain supposed historical event has no true foundation in history. Such an assertion was open to proof or disproof. Is the weight of scientific authority in favor of the historicity of the infancy stories that introduce the first and third gospels? The defendant in that case was convinced then, as he is convinced now, that his statement is true. Using his own powers of observation and reasoning, he had himself come to the conclusion that the birth stories were not a part of the authentic history of Jesus, but were a later and legendary accretion to that history. And in this conclusion he was sustained by the authority of historical science. Historical science, as such, gives no more authority to the birth stories of Jesus than it does to the similar birth stories of Buddha and other remarkable men of antiquity.

The crime in this utterance did not consist in the fact that it was untrue, but that it came in conflict with certain ancient, received opinions and threatened the validity of certain theological dogmas and philosophical speculations. In a letter to the defendant the bishop accused him of "teaching for truth what

is not her [the church's] doctrine." In this letter and throughout the trial the question of the essential truth of the statement was not considered. It was simply a question of doctrine. The defendant, under fear of extreme pains and penalties, was commanded to deny what his own eyes had seen, and to refuse assent to the conclusions of his own reason. He was not permitted to establish his truth by the only method by which truth can be established; he must neither observe nor reason, but must accept a given fact, without investigation, merely upon the say-so of certain unknown persons who lived from fifty to one hundred years after the given event occurred; who knew no more about the matter, and could know no more about it, than the man on trial. Indeed, the man on trial had an immense advantage over those whose say-so he was commanded to receive. He had all the facts before him, which they had not, and was consequently better able to judge than they.

There was something pathetically tragic in the trial at Batavia. Here were five rural clergymen, without judicial experience and without scientific training, called from their country parishes to decide whether the modern scientific method was valid or not. They decided, and perhaps could not help deciding, that, so far as their church was concerned, the scientific method is not an allowable means of arriving at truth. And so they placed their church across the path of human progress. That act will not stay the onward movement of human thought for an hour, but it will be bad for the Protestant Episcopal Church. This church can deny to its clergy the right to observe and the right to reason, but it cannot deny these rights to the world at large. And the great thinking world which has long since freed itself from the authority of the church will go quietly on with its work of observation and reasoning, and will come to its conclusions without giving a moment's consideration to the decisions of church courts. What the Pope with the Catholic Church behind failed to do, a Protestant Episcopal bishop can hardly hope to accomplish. Pope Pius IX. issued his famous syllabus condemning the scientific method of arriving at truth; the result of that fulmination was not the abandonment of the method, but the imprisonment of the Pope. And all that a Protestant Episcopal bishop with his courts can do is to shut himself and his church away from the great world of living thought. But some of us value our liberty too highly to risk such confinement. Whatever happens, we will not be shut up in the Vatican.

## The Captains—The Old Year and the New.

I HEAR the bells of midnight ring:  
Their music sweetly tells  
The good ship Time has voyaged home  
Across the wintry swells.  
Her master gray has steered her safe  
O'er treacherous rocks and shoals,  
With all her freight of gold and grain,  
And precious human souls.

BUT he is bent with wind and storm,  
And cares to sail no more;  
He lets the rusty anchor fall  
And slowly steps ashore.  
Like silver on his grizzled beard  
The snowflakes thickly lie;  
He vanishes among the drifts—  
Good-bye, old year, good-bye!

BEHOLD! The new commander comes:  
He takes the wheel with pride;  
The gallant vessel swiftly moves  
To meet the rising tide.  
The bells announce she's off again  
Upon her twelve-months' trip,  
Bon voyage to the glad New Year,  
The captain of the ship.

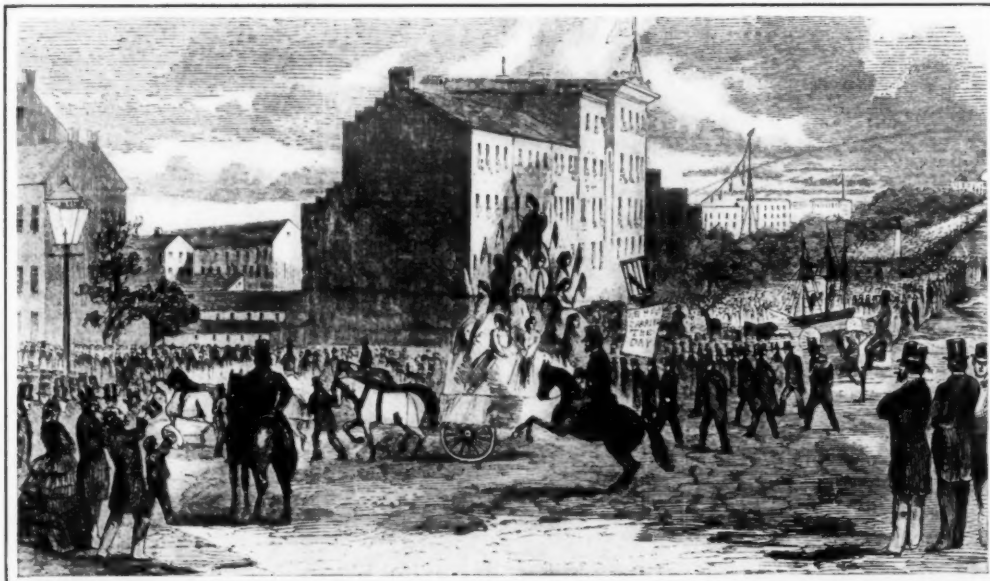
MINNA IRVING.

## How To Curb the Bill-board Nuisance.

"TAX THE bill-boards out of existence" is the slogan of the American Civic Association. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the secretary of the association, even goes so far as to declare in favor of a boycott of all firms who use that style of advertising, believing it the most effective method yet proposed, and a Tacoma improvement club has already taken steps to secure such action on the part of its members. This is a more drastic measure of reform than that merely proposes a tax upon bill-board advertising eyesore. With the fear of such an eventuality before their eyes, perhaps the bill-posting trust might see the wisdom of submitting to the taxation and other regulations to which their business ought to be subject. More power, then, to the Civic Association's collective elbow!

## Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

AS political excitement ran higher before a presidential election in former times than it does in a present-day campaign, the celebration of victory in the contest was far more enthusiastic than now. When it was known in the fall of 1856 that Buchanan's election was assured, elaborate forms of rejoicing were observed in all the great cities of the United States. One of the most pretentious parades took place in Washington, and one of the most prominent features was the car shown in our illustration, on which were grouped a number of young women representing the different States. A caged crowd, representing defeated "black Republicanism," aroused much mirth on the part of the Democratic onlookers. It is hard to realize that the straggling-looking thoroughfare shown in the illustration is the splendid Pennsylvania Avenue of to-day. A woolly horse drew the unsuccessful presidential candidates "up Salt River," and there were other political satires, which, even to the chronicler of the occasion, seemed "rather dull."

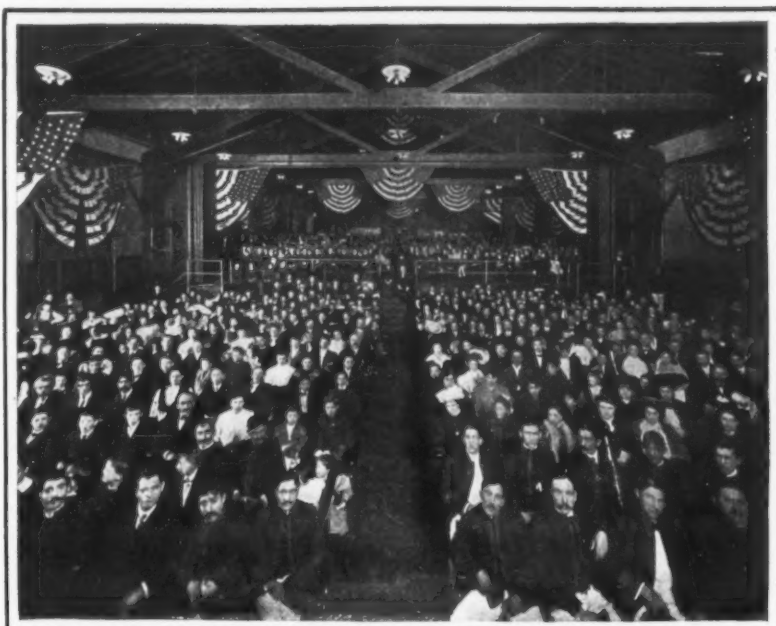


GREAT DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION, IN WASHINGTON, TO CELEBRATE THE ELECTION OF BUCHANAN. Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, December 27th, 1856, and copyrighted.

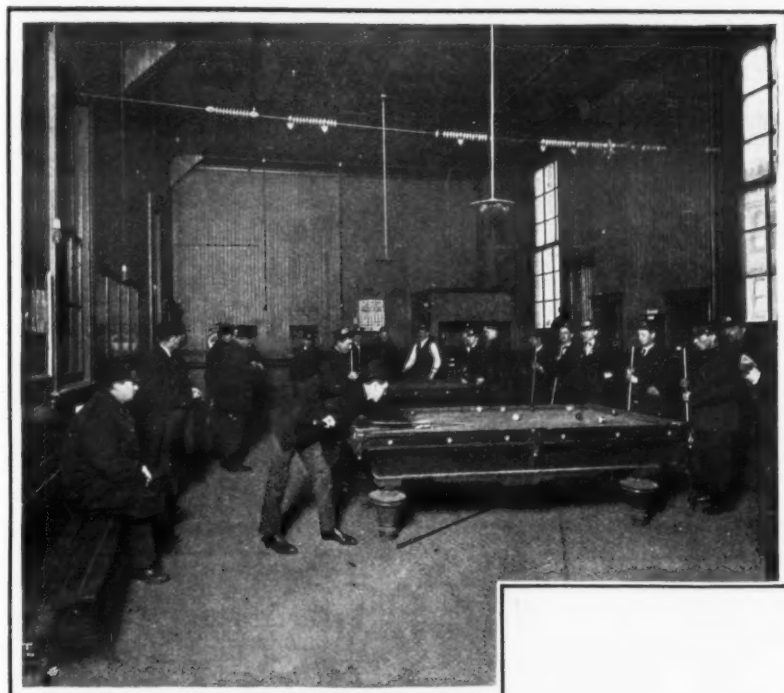




SCHOOL-ROOM IN RAILROAD MEN'S BUILDING, WHERE LECTURES ON ENGINEERING, ELECTRICITY, ETC., ARE GIVEN.



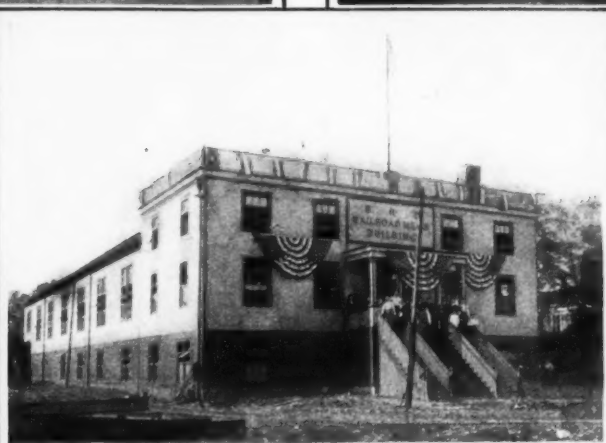
EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES AT AN ENTERTAINMENT IN THE BIG ASSEMBLY HALL, IN JAMAICA AVENUE.



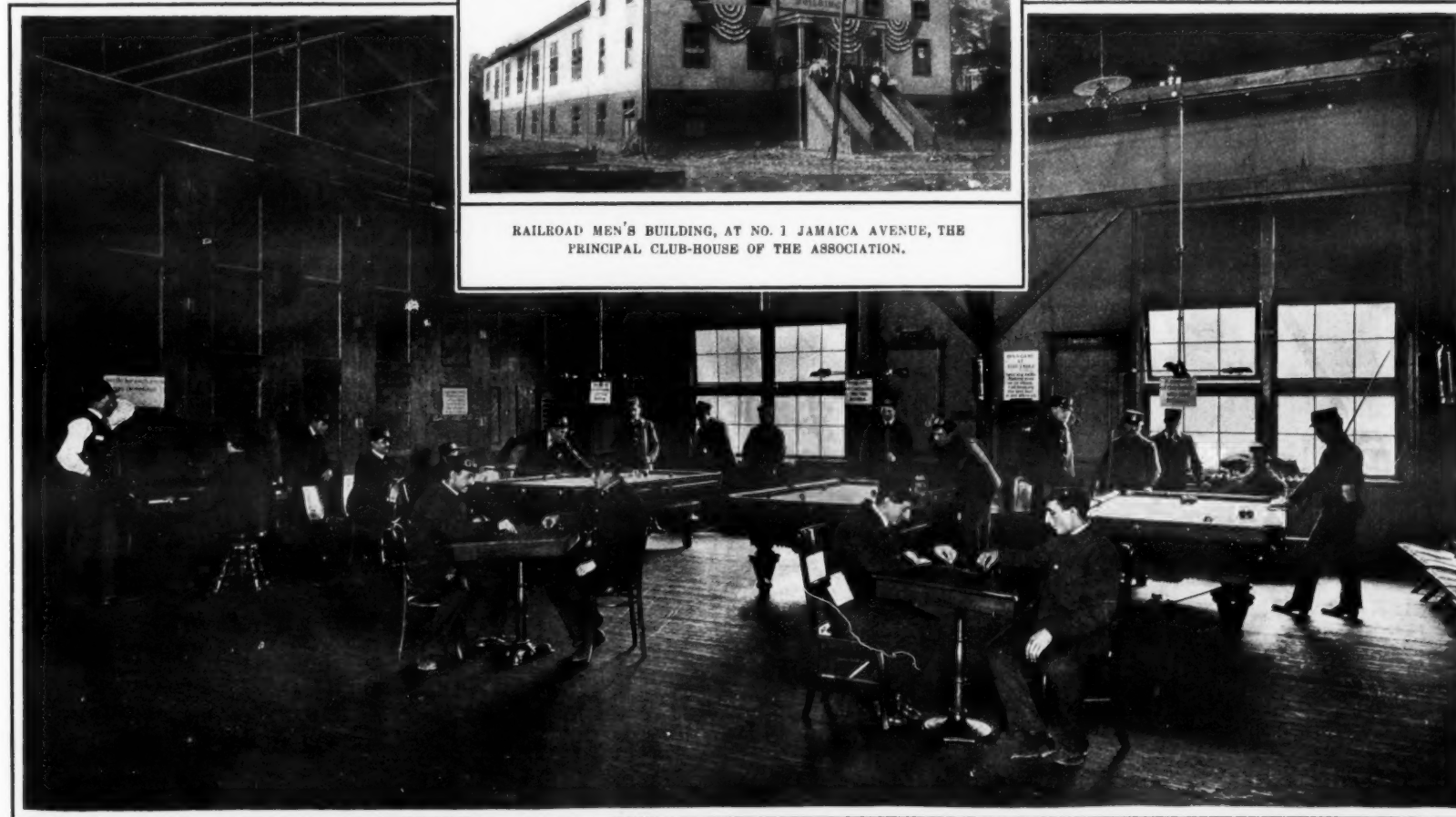
MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS, AT THE FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET CLUB-HOUSE, PLAYING POOL DURING THE REST HOUR.



THE READING-ROOM IN THE RAILROAD MEN'S BUILDING, WHICH GIVES OPPORTUNITY FOR REST AND MENTAL IMPROVEMENT.



RAILROAD MEN'S BUILDING, AT NO. 1 JAMAICA AVENUE, THE PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSE OF THE ASSOCIATION.



BILLIARD AND GAME-ROOM OF THE RAILROAD MEN'S BUILDING—MUSIC, CHECKERS, AND DOMINOES ARE AMONG THE ATTRACTIONS.

### RECREATION AND INSTRUCTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF LIFE AT THE CLUB-HOUSE PROVIDED BY THE BROOKLYN (NEW YORK) RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, FOR THE EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, ENJOYED BY FIVE THOUSAND MEN.—Photographs by Byron.



## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

WE ARE on the threshold of a new year. What will it bring to Wall Street? It opens with tight money after a continuous strain on the financial situation, lasting nearly six months. When this strain began, few predicted that it would be more than the ordinary experience which the New York banks have every year at the time for the moving of the crops. In 1907 we are to have a new Congress, with a President directing its legislation, as far as he can, against some of the greatest industrial combinations that the prosperity of the country has ever developed, and with a thoughtless press and an impulsive people carrying the banners of socialism as they have never been borne before.

There are many thoughtful men who are not carried away by the spirit of the yellow press and of the muck-raking magazines, and who regard the present situation as one of extreme peril to American prosperity. Unless the pendulum swings away from radicalism and turns once more to the conservative side, our much-boasted prosperity will give way, as it has given way before, to a return of a soup-house era. Perhaps this is needed to bring the rash and thoughtless to their senses.

In this connection, I might allude to the fact that an eminent banking firm in New York, J. S. Bache & Co., called attention, in a recent letter, to the ignoring by the press of an event of the greatest importance, namely, the effort of the American Bankers' Association and the New York Chamber of Commerce to secure reform in our currency methods. This action, representing the unanimous authority of over 8,200 banking institutions, and over \$1,200,000,000 of capital, surplus, and deposits, is the first united effort of this kind ever made in the country. What Congress will do with the suggestions of these bankers remains to be seen. What the President will do is open to question. But, without some kind of currency reform, such as is now suggested, this country will be subject constantly to the vicissitudes of tight money.

In no other civilized country in the world do the

rates for money vary as they do here. Other countries have currency systems that are elastic and adapted to emergencies. Our system is wholly inelastic and unadaptable to circumstances. In consequence, all business interests suffer at times, and the peril of a panic is presented every decade. What better subject could enlist the sympathy and support of the President and of our national Congress? What subject is more worthy of serious and timely discussion by the newspapers and magazines? But the Federal administration is so busy in attacking great corporate enterprises, and Congress is so busy in looking after political matters, and the newspapers and magazines have so much muck-raking on hand, that a subject of the gravest import is almost forgotten, and, I presume, will once more be sidetracked before Congress adjourns.

It is too bad that the rage for sensation, which seems to pervade all classes of people, is so great that we are overlooking the most vitally important matter affecting the interests of the commonwealth—a matter that, if neglected much longer, as the Secretary of the Treasury himself has pointed out, must inevitably invite panicky conditions in business circles throughout the country.

Can we have a bull movement in the new year? That is the question that the readers of this department are chiefly interested in. I say, Yes, if Congress, with the consent of the President, will do one thing, namely, provide what this country needs more than anything else, a currency system with elastic provisions, that will put an end to what my eminent banking friend, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, has very properly called a money market that is "a disgrace to any civilized country." Mr. Schiff measures his words carefully, and when he made this statement he coupled it with the direful prediction that "if this condition of affairs is not changed, and changed soon, we will get a panic in this country compared with which the three which have preceded it will only be child's play." Mr. Schiff's prediction was made just a year ago, and we are therefore so much nearer to the frightful possibility to which he alluded.

If we do not have currency reform of some kind, and if the tightness of the money market is not speedily relieved, it will not be a question of having a bull market, but a question of having any market at all. It is true that a few strong and able financiers, backed by the resources of some of our largest banking institutions, have thus far been able to withstand the tremendous influences making for liquidation in the stock market. It has not escaped observant eyes

that these great master minds of finance have resorted to every expedient to uphold prices. They have

Continued on page 634.

### A New Gold Strike at Empire, Col.

FROM Mr. Charles H. Morris, superintendent Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Company, at Empire, comes good news over the wires of the Western Union. The Watson vein has been cut by La Mae tunnel, and, as Mr. Morris says, "ore averages an assay value of \$12 a ton, mostly gold, big streak, and improving."

To the disinterested these advices may not contain much meaning, but to the officers of this company the news means a greater thrill than most any other news could give. By dint of a tremendous perseverance, born of an abiding faith in Charter-Raton property, the superintendent, Mr. Morris, and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. L. B. Jones, have worked almost with a frenzy to strike the first great ore body, and now, after two years of patient effort, La Mae tunnel strikes the rich Watson two hundred feet in from the portal.

The Watson vein will give the company both milling and shipping ore, and if the company decides to explore a drift on this vein a considerable revenue will be immediately available.

When our correspondent visited the Charter-Raton property in October the new power plant was complete and the new huge air compressor was nearly ready. Since then the power drills have been started and are now, doubtless, working in past the Watson vein toward the greater veins owned by the company—the Charter and the Raton. These great fissure lodes have a number of most pronounced croppings in various places and are said to be among the strongest mineralized quartz deposits in the famous county of Clear Creek. Many residents in this section predict big things for the Charter-Raton people, and local people have, I am told, been quietly buying the stock; first, because it is backed by several exceedingly good business men of New York; second, because the Charter-Raton lodes are famous for their continuity and richness, and, third, because the stock is quoted at figures that are attractively cheap. The writer cannot, offhand, furnish details about the stock. But if LESLIE'S readers are sufficiently interested, they may obtain quotations of the stock by writing direct to L. B. Jones, secretary Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Company, Suite 1045, 42 Broadway, New York. E. C. R.

## An Immense Deposit of Copper Ore

THE EYES of the mining world are upon the new copper camp of Ely, Nev., developments in which are proceeding at a pace to astonish even the veterans in the industry. Known as a gold camp in the earlier days of Nevada mining, the deposits of copper ore which have recently been uncovered in that region make the so-called precious metal look cheap; and now that the lower levels are shown to be so rich in copper, the gold is practically disregarded, being looked upon only as a by-product.

D. C. Jackling, general manager of the Utah Copper Company, who recently visited the Ely field, says that the surface showings of copper exceed anything he ever saw, and that he expects to see it outstrip his own and other Bingham mines. He considers every spot within an area of more than 200 square miles worthy of careful prospecting.

The camp is growing at a bewildering rate. The demand for building material and supplies is so great that there is difficulty in supplying it fast enough to suit the impatient owners of claims. The companies are busily engaged in getting buildings up and everything made ship-shape for winter, so that there may be no interruption in the development of the properties. Machinery of all kinds is being installed, including two complete steam hoisting and pumping plants capable of operating to a depth of one thousand feet or more. The "constructive period" of the camp is evidently on in earnest.

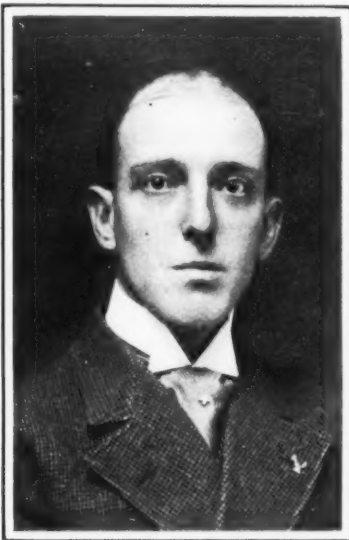
A new company, the United Ely Copper Company, has been formed to de-

velop the twenty claims adjoining the Giroux Consolidated Mines Company, the Ely Central Copper Company, and the Ely Mines Company, and a short distance from the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company. The Giroux has just opened a tunnel which has exposed the richest ore yet discovered in this famous district. Mining experts say that one body of ore developed in the

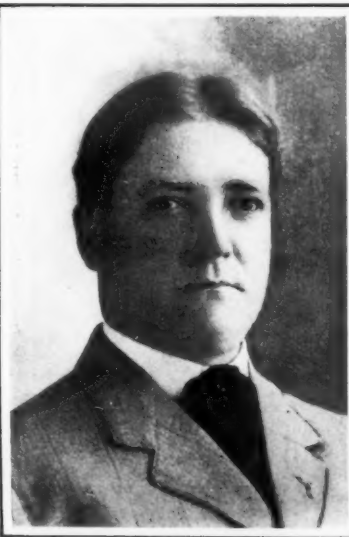
tunnel is 350 feet wide, while the tunnel has not yet reached the other side of it. Exploration below the level of the tunnel showed a better grade of ore than in the tunnel itself. The Nevada Consolidated, controlled by the Guggenheims, of the "smelter trust," one of the other neighbors of the United Ely, has one shaft in which a value of over \$31,000,000 of exposed ore is computed. The Guggenheim interest in the Nevada Consolidated was acquired at \$12 a share for the 600,000 shares purchased; it is now selling in the open market at upward of \$18; a year ago it was at \$5. This company is now building a smelter to

handle 5,000 tons a day.

The proximity of their claims to these great properties, which, although only partly developed, have proved themselves such successes, encourages the owners of United Ely to predict for the company's mines a great producing future. The capitalization of the company is \$5,000,000, and the total number of shares 1,000,000. The officers of the company are: G. L. Rickard, president; R. L. Colburn, vice-president; R. E. Waterman, secretary; Harry Benedict and Uri B. Curtis, directors. The principal offices are at Goldfield, Nev.



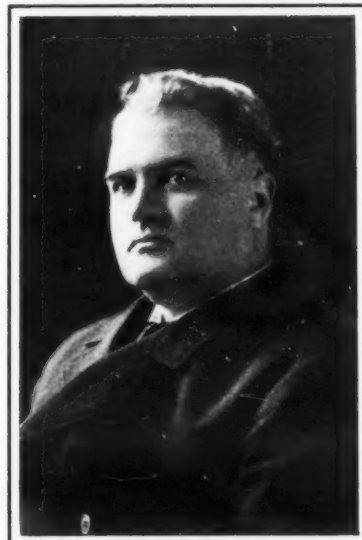
R. E. WATERMAN, SECRETARY.  
formerly interested in Wyoming coal-mining properties.—Larson.



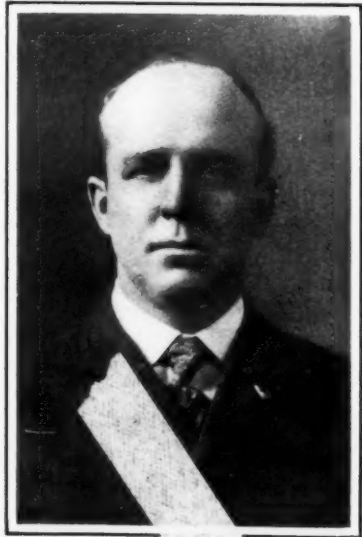
R. L. COLBURN, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
Who has had unprecedented success in mining ventures.—Kirkland.



G. L. RICKARD, PRESIDENT  
of the United Ely Copper Company, a capitalist and successful mining man.—Otto Savory Studio.



HARRY BENEDICT, DIRECTOR,  
a prosperous mine operator, and a large cattle owner.—Smith.



URI B. CURTIS, DIRECTOR,  
a conceded expert in mining.—Taber.



# WHY THE VICTORIA CHIEF IS SO ATTRACTIVE

By JEFFERSON JONES

THERE are two things about the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company which make it a unique and specially attractive proposition; and, better than this, which give it the element of safety possessed by few other stock offerings of this character.

The first thing is the fact that Colonel Robert H. Hopper, the president of the company and one of the leaders in the mining world at this time, gives to every subscriber to the shares of the Victoria Chief the privilege, if he is dissatisfied with his purchases, within six months after the stock has been sold, to return the shares and receive his money back with six per cent. interest.

The second unusual and highly commendatory feature of Colonel Hopper's offer is found in the fact that he makes a market for his shareholders without compelling them to submit to the manipulators of the curb. This offer gives the shareholders, who were the early subscribers to the stock, more than 100 per cent. of profit, as is shown in the circular just issued by the colonel, in which he says:

NEW YORK, December 15th, 1906.

TO THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS:

We are making a strong effort to keep the stock of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company off of the "curb" and out of the hands of speculators. We recognize, however, the necessity of providing for the holders of the stock an exchange through the medium of which they can realize upon their holdings should it become necessary for them to use any part of the money they have invested with us.

Before the Victoria Chief Company had been organized, a number of our friends were exceedingly anxious to become participants in the new enterprise, and to some of these we made the concession of permitting them to subscribe for a limited number of shares of the company about to be organized, at 35 cents a share. These shareholders have had abundant opportunity to dispose of their stock at an advance, but none of them have desired to do so. We have had overwhelming requests for stock at 75 cents a share, requests that it has been absolutely impossible for us to fill, because all of the allotment at that price was quickly sold, as was also the succeeding allotment of 100,000 shares at \$1.

If any of the original shareholders at 35 cents a share desire to sacrifice their shares at 75 cents, we can readily dispose of them, and this will enable these shareholders to make handsome profits.

We will sell for the stockholders the shares purchased of us prior to July 15th of this year on this basis:

The 300 shares for which you paid	\$105, we will sell for	\$225
" 500 " " " "	" 175, " " "	" 375
" 1,000 " " " "	" 350, " " "	" 750
" 3,000 " " " "	" 1,050, " " "	" 2,250

We will make this exchange free of charge to either seller or purchaser any time between this date and January 1st, 1907. The exchange of stock on this basis will be made by and between our present stockholders only.

This will enable the original subscriber to get his money back in full, and in addition a little over 114 per cent. profit on his investment. We may be able in the near future to increase this offer of selling price considerably. We do not advise you to accept this offer unless you are obliged to part with your holdings in order to realize money.

It is not our intention to speculate with the stock but simply to establish an exchange for our stockholders. Where there will be one stockholder to sell there will be twenty-five glad to buy on this basis. So far as we have knowledge no stockholder has to this date offered his stock for sale.

This offer is characteristic of Colonel Hopper. Those who know this sturdy, great-hearted financier from the West appreciate the qualities which have brought him notable success since he has been enrolled as one of the leading men of New York's great financial circles. That he could achieve distinguished success during the few years in which he has been a resident of the metropolis shows that he has those elements of leadership which command recognition. He laid the foundation of his good fortune as a leader years ago, when he started in business, by proving his integrity under all circumstances, and he rejoices in the knowledge that he has a great mining company that seeks above everything else to take care of its shareholders. Everything shows Colonel Hopper's watchfulness over the interests of his shareholders. He operates as a great general, who moves his forces in line of battle and always bears in mind that he must hold them together to make them effective.

In a recent letter to his shareholders—for Colonel Hopper believes in keeping his stockholders well informed as to the condition and progress of his company—he says:

I am much pleased to report to all interested in the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company that we have had good news coming in from the camp during the past month. Two parties of stockholders from Texas have visited the mines during November and returned home very enthusiastic over the outlook, and as subscriptions from that part of the country are pouring into the office by every mail, we judge that their enthusiasm is not being entirely kept to themselves. Within a few days we expect to have printed letters from this visiting party containing their reports upon the condition of the mines and their impressions as to the value of the latter.

The weather in New Mexico has been very unfavorable during November, and some delays have occurred because of exceptional conditions there. Snow is almost unknown in that section, but they have had one severe snow-storm that blocked work at our mines considerably, and the last report was that they were having a four days' downpour of rain.

A report from Mr. John Gardner, our general manager, states that in grading a piece of ground west of "Ooh Ooh" end line he has opened up an iron body ore over 40 feet in width. This ore body is in the "iron capping" or "iron ore" at the date of his writing the ore body gave promise of being the largest and most valuable of any which has yet been discovered in the property of the Victoria Chief; and Mr. Gardner expects this ore body will prove to be one of the most valuable ever discovered in New

Mexico. The ground in which this ore body was found has been added to the holdings of the Victoria Chief Company. During November we also added to the company's holdings 160 acres of valuable agricultural land bordering on the Rio Grande River. Both of these additional properties will be deeded to the company as soon as the papers are made out.

The Victoria Chief Company does not owe one dollar, and we do not expect to owe one dollar, except for small current accounts. I mean we never expect to incur any debt that it has not the money in the treasury to pay for. We have a good surplus in the treasury at present.

We are often asked as to the exact amount of ore we have already on hand. The exact amount that can be knocked down and shipped I have not figured on, but we have sufficient ore developed and in sight to satisfy me and every one who has seen the property.

To give you an illustration of the amount and quality of ore in sight, Mr. Minton Mays (son-in-law of Mr. William A. Farish, the mining engineer) went to the camp with me with a view to sampling the ore and assaying it for his own information as a stockholder. After the first day of inspection I said to him, "Mr. Mays, I do not see you sampling the ore." "Why," he replied, "Good Lord, what is the use of sampling a thing like this when you can see great masses of ore that will run over twenty per cent. in copper? What more do you want? I can see enough so I know I want the stock I have optioned, and would like double the amount." There is probably no man in the world who has had more experience in mining than Mr. William A. Farish, who also visited the mines as a stockholder, and was very glad to take every share of stock we would let him have.

It is our aim to have five drilling plants running in the Caballos Mountains as soon as we can possibly get them there. We could put a larger force of men at work knocking down ore by hand now, but we have so much ore there that it seems like child's play for us to continue hand work, and accordingly power drills will be installed soon.

We want to ship some of the ore just as soon as we possibly can. It was our original intention to begin shipping ore in December, but owing to the inability of the manufacturing companies to make deliveries of mine equipments, and the congestion of freight on the railroads, we have been delayed and may not find it possible to carry out this intention. We ordered our power-drilling plants in ample time and should have had them delivered over sixty days ago. This condition of the manufacturers and railways is due, of course, to the great prosperity all over the country. The development of so many new enterprises has made it impossible for the supply of equipment to keep up with the demand. As soon, however, as our drilling plants are at work we can open up new ore bodies and develop ore very rapidly, and we can then begin to ship it if it still seems advisable.

We have had no little trouble in raising the necessary money, and have opened up so many large and valuable ore bodies that we see it is advisable to erect reduction works much sooner than was contemplated a few months ago, and we are now figuring on the necessary plans for the smelter. It is the opinion of every one who has visited the mines that we should erect the reduction works as soon as possible. With the quantity of ore that we have in sight in the Caballos Mountains we are justified in putting up very large and complete smelting works. We will put up a smelter that will be as good as it is possible to erect, and it should be of sufficient capacity to warrant the employment of the very best men to run it; a great many failures in mining are due to the fact that a company erects reduction works that are so small that they cannot afford to employ competent men. We cannot afford to hire a man who does not know all there is to know about smelting ore under all circumstances.

The board of directors authorized Hopper & Bigelow, of 100 Broadway, to sell any part of 500,000 shares of the treasury stock. We expect to sell for the Victoria Chief Company sufficient treasury stock to realize half a million dollars. The last allotment of stock we will sell to make up this amount we anticipate will not be sold for less than \$5 per share and may be \$10. Just the number of shares it will take to make up the half million dollars for the treasury at the various prices, I do not know. We have sold to this date, approximately 300,000 shares of treasury stock. It is not our intention to sell over 25 per cent. of the stock including the treasury stock, but to keep 75 per cent. of the stock ourselves and in the treasury, so that under any and all circumstances we will have absolute control of the company. If we wanted to speculate we could have sold the stock at a much higher price than it is now selling to our customers.

We are often asked what would hinder us and why we do not offer the stock in the public market. There is nothing to hinder us from doing it. We are able to do it any day, and we could in two days' time sell every share of stock that we have if we would sell it in large blocks at the present price. We will not offer it in a "curb" institution where quotations can be made to "suit," and reports and rumors without foundation, and impossible to trace to their source, can be sent out for the purpose of affecting the price of the stock.

One person could not come into this office to-day and for \$150,000 cash get 100,000 shares of stock for himself. We are not offering to one man more than 5,000 shares at \$1.50 per share. We have not a single stockholder that we know of who is not friendly to us. We have not one particle of friction with our stockholders or any officer of the company. I do not think there is a single man of the party that went to the mines with me who considers the stock of the Victoria Chief Company to be worth less than ten times what he paid for it. A number of the separate mines included in the Victoria Chief property they consider worth the entire capitalization. The first mine they looked at, the Ida, they saw on the surface good-sized blocks of copper ore that weighed over five tons. I do not believe that there is a single member of the party that does not consider the Ida mine alone worth over \$3,000,000.

If any of the people who have subscribed, or who do subscribe in the future, get scared and fear that we offer a "gold brick" proposition, they simply need to ask for the return of their money at any time within six months, and we will give it to them; if we were to make it sixty years we would not feel that we were taking any risk.

The greatest profits that we have any record of so far as I know have been made in our southwest country in copper mining. We have the greatest copper country in the land, and we think the Caballos Mountains is going to be one of the greatest copper-producing sections that the world has ever known.

It is our intention under no circumstances to allow the control of our property to go out of our hands. Representatives of a number of financial concerns have offered large sums of money for our stock if we would allow them places on our board. We have refused all such offers. We consider that we have a property that, if we did not have one additional dollar in the treasury, could start shipping ore and make sufficient profits to erect machinery, do development work, and eventually pay dividends.

I am an enthusiast on things I believe in and know about, and it is entirely consistent to be enthusiastic and at the same time conservative.

It is not surprising that Colonel Hopper is in constant receipt of letters from stockholders who, at his invitation, are visiting the Victoria Chief, often taking an expert with them, and invariably returning profoundly impressed by the enormous value of the property. Stockholders are cordially invited to visit the mines, and the management will welcome every visitor and show him over the property with great pleasure. The Victoria Chief has a reputation all over the United States, and it is a good reputation. For instance, one of the most influential daily newspapers in the Southwest, the Dallas (Tex.) News, in its news columns in its issue of December 11th, had the following regarding a leading resident of that city:

Murrell L. Buckner has just returned from Engle, N. M., where he is largely interested in the property of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company. The mine is located about 112 miles northeast of El Paso, at the foot of the Caballos Mountains. The company has been prosecuting development operations for eighteen months, and, among other improvements, has built a road from Palomas Pass, in the mountains, to the Rio Grande River, a distance of seven and one-half miles, on which it is already operating one big traction engine in the transportation of ore, and for which it has four other engines coming from the factory.

Mr. Buckner says that all experts are agreed, from the amount of ore in sight and from the great per cent. of copper which it assays, that the company has the richest copper field that has so far been found in the United States. Ore from the fourteen mines in the group averages 23.45 per cent., or 469 pounds of copper to the ton. At current quotations this makes the ore worth \$75 per ton.

The company is putting in smelters and has laid off a town, which will probably be christened Copper City. Mr. Buckner, who will make another trip to the mines in a few days, with a party of Dallas friends, says that the company will proceed with the development of the property with all possible dispatch, and that he expects a city speedily to spring up on the town site.

Statements like these are conservative and assuring. The truth about the mine shows that its wealth promises to surpass that of any other mining camp of its character in the United States, and this leads me to the reflection that during the past few years in the legitimate field of mining there has been developed a spirit of conservatism and progress which has led men of the highest financial responsibility and of unquestioned character, like Colonel Hopper, to invest heavily in mining properties. It has also led investors, who have sought large returns on their money, to turn to mining enterprises, remembering that during the past few years some of the greatest fortunes have been gained by moderate investments in promising mining enterprises.

Among the latest letters received from the shareholders is one from a gentleman prominently connected with a leading life-insurance company in Kansas City. It is so direct and to the point, and so clear and unqualified in its statements, that it is well worth careful reading. It is unnecessary to say that there should be no difficulty in confirming these statements or in proving the entire reliability of the gentleman who makes them over his own signature. The letter reads as follows:

KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,  
Capital paid up 100,000 dollars.

Home Office Kansas City Life Bldg.,  
804-806 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

ORVILLE THORP, State Manager, 403 Wilson Bldg.

DALLAS, TEX., December 14th, 1906.

MR. ROBERT H. HOPPER, President Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Co., 100 Broadway, New York City.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just returned from your mines in Caballos Mountains, Sierra County, New Mexico. I am more than pleased with my trip and especially with what I found at the mines.

I am not a miner, so I know but little about copper ore, but if a man "had sense enough to come in out of the rain" he could see there was an abundance of ore in those mountains. I investigated each of the mines very closely and brought back seven samples of ore which looked to be below the average ore. I had so many reports of assays from 35 to 40 and 45 per cent. that I tried to get ore that looked to be of a very inferior quality.

Two of my samples were taken from the Marion tunnel, one about four hundred feet from the entrance, and one at the rear end of the tunnel. The sample at four hundred feet in was 24.1-2 per cent.; that at the end of the tunnel was 37 per cent. About twenty feet above the mouth of the tunnel on the Marion the sample I got assayed 7 per cent. About four hundred feet up the bluff, on the same vein, the sample assayed 28 per cent. At the entrance of the Ooh Ooh tunnel the sample assayed 13 per cent. Two assays were taken from the Ida: one at the bottom of the hill assayed 20 per cent.; one at the top of the slope assayed 42 per cent. The average from the seven assays was 24.5-10 per cent. I had these assays made by D. M. Reckhart, of El Paso, an independent assayer.

As the result of these assays, Mr. Hopper, when I saw any quantity of ore which I am sure was much richer, I feel confident it is but a matter of time until this will be one of the biggest copper-producing mines of the world.

Messrs. Gardner and Macy are looking after every detail of the work in getting the plant in shape for active operation. I am sure it will be but a few months until you will be shipping such a quantity and quality of ore into the market that it will startle the world. So well pleased am I with the entire proposition that I doubled my holdings upon my return.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) ORVILLE THORP.

In developing a new copper mine, Colonel Hopper is therefore adding to the opportunities for investment and giving persons of small or moderate means a chance that they ordinarily would not have in the promotion of successful enterprises. It would pay every one who is interested in the wonderful reports from the Victoria Chief to call at the office of Hopper & Bigelow, 100 Broadway, New York, and look over the specimens of ore and read the letters from stockholders who have visited the mines. All who are interested in the enterprise are invited to write to Colonel Hopper, who will gladly send them the latest reports, illustrated booklets, maps, and photographs.



MOST  
DELICIOUS  
OF ALL  
CORDIALS



LIQUEUR  
**Pères Chartreux**

—GREEN AND YELLOW—  
Known as Chartreuse

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,  
Bäcker & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
Sole Agents for United States.

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE

### FLORIDA CUBA SOUTH

**"CONSULT THE PURPLE FOLDER"**

NEW YORK  
BALTIMORE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
PHILADELPHIA  
BOSTON  
NEW YORK  
Bway cor. 30th St.  
298 Washington St.  
1019 Chestnut St.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
601 Pennsylvania Av.  
BALTIMORE  
cor. Light 8  
German Sts.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS  
"N. Y. & FLORIDA SPECIAL"  
"FLORIDA & WEST INDIAN LIMITED"

OFFICES  
ATLANTIC COAST LINE  
NEW YORK  
Bway cor. 30th St.  
BOSTON  
298 Washington St.  
PHILADELPHIA  
1019 Chestnut St.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
601 Pennsylvania Av.  
BALTIMORE  
cor. Light 8  
German Sts.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 632.

had the aid on seven different occasions of the Secretary of the Treasury during the current year. At other times of stress, relief from such a source has always been regarded as an evidence of danger. Nothing but an emergency has ever justified it.

But difficulty after difficulty has been surmounted, and public alarm has been carefully stilled or prevented by the announcement of extra dividends, and of the "cutting of melons," and of still better things to come. Shrewd and careful investors have not overlooked the fact that some of the great railway systems, in urgent need of large amounts of money, and still seeking heavy loans, have been foremost in increasing their dividends. Ordinarily, surplus funds, instead of being applied to dividends, would have been used for the necessary purposes of the property. I need not point out how unbusiness-like it is to be borrowing heavily, and, at the same time, increasing dividends to shareholders. But these unusual and unbusiness-like methods have been necessary to keep the public appetite whetted for the long-promised boom in Wall Street.

We therefore enter on the new year under such strained conditions that the market may face a great peril at any time. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and, if one of the strong and powerful influences in Wall Street should be unable to carry its burden into the new year, a break in any one direction would inevitably lead to many others, and the consequence would be quick, widespread, and even panicky liquidation. Nor must it be forgotten that we are entering upon a new year preceding a presidential election, and that presidential elections are always a disturbing factor. This country has not had an exciting presidential election for a considerable length of time, but there are numerous signs that the struggle in 1908 may be of the old-fashioned kind, developing intense bitterness, great acrimony, and widespread excitement. It may invite a distinct and open struggle between the forces of conservatism and of socialism.

Those who recall the semi-panicky condition of the stock market just before election at which McKinley overwhelmingly defeated Bryan will realize what fear of a radical change in government may mean, and what may happen in the summer or fall of 1908. My readers may say that this is a long way off, but Wall Street never waits till the last moment. It anticipates events as far ahead as possible. A year from to-day the presidency will be the theme. The incoming Congress, in the regular or special session, may take up the tariff-revision question. If it does it will unsettle every manufacturing business which depends upon a protective tariff for its existence. Some of these industries are also being assailed by the muck-rakers at Washington and have suffered more severely than the public know. If they

## Lost—a lame back

Continuous desk work, a cold, or an overstrain of the muscles causes much suffering with back-aches. As a help to nature, as a remedy for the stiffness of the muscles, and as a cure for the pain and aches—even without cessation of labor—there is nothing that can be compared

with an

## Allcock's PLASTER

are driven to the wall, the working masses and all who follow the muck-rakers will be taught such a lesson as they had in the soup-house era of 1883.

Continued on page 638.

### There's Something You Want to Know

What is it?  
At a cost of but a few cents per day we will keep you posted on any subject—no matter what—that is before the public—anything that is being, or is going to be, written and printed about. That is our business—

Accomplished through our TOPICAL SUBJECTS PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE and LITERARY BUREAU—the most complete and best organized in the world.

Reading and clipping from over 50,000 publications monthly (including every Daily and nearly every Weekly and Periodical in the U. S.).

We supply you, every twenty-four hours—or as frequently as desired—with every item printed, anywhere (or covering such territory or publications as you may desire) relative to the subjects in which you are interested.

Write for Booklet "B," stating subject you wish covered—we will tell you how we can serve you (sending you sample Clippings), and what it will cost. We furnish original MSS., essays, speeches, debates, etc., if desired.

### Other Things You May Want to Know

OUR "PERSONAL ITEM" SERVICE: We supply Clippings from all publications of everything said about yourself or your business. Ask for Booklet "C" and sample Clippings.

OUR "TRADE NEWS" SERVICE: We supply daily all news of value in marketing your products, making investments, etc. Ask for Booklet "A" and sample service, stating line.

It's Simply a Question of HOW We Can Serve You—Ask US.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
110 Boyce Bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.

## 6 MONTHS FREE

THE INVESTMENT HERALD—Leading Illustrated Financial and Investment Paper, containing latest and most important information on Mining, Oil and other money-making industries, the most successful companies and the best dividend-paying stocks; it shows how immense profits may be quickly and easily made on absolutely safe investments. Write for it. A. L. WISNER & CO., Publishers, Dept. 3, 78-80 Wall Street, New York.

## Leslie's Weekly's Classified Service

THE BEST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING MEDIUM  
NEARLY 100,000 COPIES SOLD EACH WEEK—1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable announcements out of these columns

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
**PHOTOGRAPHERS!** We want original, artistic, unpublished work. State size and class of subjects you have to sell. West. Camera Pub. Co., 523 Lumb. Exc., Minneapolis, Minn.

DO YOU run over the heels of your Shoes? Use Waite's Anti-Run-Over heel lining. Worn inside the Shoe. No discomfort. All Shoe dealers, or by mail, postpaid, 15 cents a pair. John H. Waite, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, Brockton, Mass.

A VALUABLE INVENTION for every man, woman, boy, girl—**WRITES**—by expert stenographer. Paragon Shorthand; mastered in a week. \$5.00 deposited with Central Trust as guarantee. Writers employed by largest corporations and by United States Government. Address Paragon Shorthand Institute, 1435 Camp, New Orleans, La.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
**TAX-FREE DENATURED ALCOHOL.** Its bearing on future corn prices. 28 pages, Second Edition Free. Of vital importance to Manufacturers, Distillers, Investors, Speculators, Farmers, and others. Write for this booklet. E. W. Wagner, 99 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago.

**BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH** is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings. Butcher Polish Co., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Beautiful, inexpensive, appropriate, 25 Art Subjects, or Madonnas, or for Children, **PERRY PICTURES FOR** each 5 1/2 x 8, for 25 cents. **CHRISTMAS GIFTS** Christmas Set of 120 Art Subjects for \$1.00. 11 extra size, 10 x 12, Art Subjects for 50 cents, or 23 for \$1.00. THE PERRY PICTURES CO., Box 99, Malden, Mass.

### How To Use These Columns

Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY

225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

**Purity and Maturity**

**NO skimping of the best old-world hand processes. Only purest juices used.**

**COOK'S**  
*Imperial*  
**Champagne**

The standard wine of America.

affiliated with **DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER**



# "U. S. Inspected and Passed"

"Under the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906."

**T**HESE are the words that must be attached to every article of meat and meat food products offered for sale in interstate and foreign commerce. This is the law of the United States. Its purpose is to assure the public that only sound and wholesome meat and meat food products may be offered for sale.

It is a wise law. Its enforcement must be universal and uniform. The public is greatly interested in this law, and will closely watch its workings and its effects.

You are familiar with the metallic tap-tap of the machinist when he inspects the wheels of the railway coach; you are familiar with the methods employed in the inspection of gas meters, street lamps, street car indicators, telephones, and many other forms of commercial and public activity. We should like to make familiar to you just what "U. S. Inspected and Passed" means as applied to **Swift & Company**, who supply a large proportion of the meats and meat food products consumed in America.

There is only one absolutely satisfactory method by which you can obtain this familiarity, and that is by seeing the law put to the daily test.

**Swift & Company** cordially invite you to visit any of their modern packing plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, or Fort Worth, and see the United States Government, through

its inspectors, carrying out the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.

Any person who is unable to visit one of the Swift packing plants, where we dress and prepare for market Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Poultry, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausage, and other meat food products, will be cordially received at any of the Swift distributing houses—we have them in nearly every city in the United States and Great Britain—where U. S. Government Inspection will be explained and demonstrated.

You, as a user of Meats, Lard and other food supplies, are vitally interested in the products prepared by **Swift & Company**.

We believe that you will, when you see how effectively we are carrying out the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, always mentally associate "U. S. Inspected" and the name of "Swift" with everything that is good, wholesome and appetizing in meat and meat food products.

Our packing plants are always open to the public. No passes are required and no introduction is needed to secure admission. Polite attendants, who will cheerfully answer questions and give information, will be found in every department. We sincerely wish you to know all about Government inspection—wish you to know just what it means to you as a consumer—and the best way to know is to see it in operation in one of **Swift & Company's** establishments.



Fac Simile of the Government Inspection Label on Swift's Wrapped Smoked Meats

## SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.

By LOUIS F. SWIFT, President



General View of Swift & Company's Plant, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. This Plant Covers Forty-Nine Acres of Land.



**BLUE TOP**

**PERRIER**


**JOUËT**

**BRUT**

**CHAMPAGNE**

U. S. AGENTS  
JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. LTD.  
29 BROADWAY, N. Y.  
ARTHUR J. BILLEN, U. S. MANAGER.

**A Club Cocktail**  
IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT



**CLUB COCKTAILS**

The best beginning to Christmas merriment and the most delightful drink in the world. To be prized for their uniform delicacy in flavor, for their rare smoothness—of perfectly blended old liquors, aged in wood to exquisite mellow-ness. No chance-proportioned, unblended cocktail can possibly be so good. CLUB COCKTAILS are measure-mixed to absolute uniformity.

Seven kinds—all delightful—of good grocers everywhere.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.  
Hartford New York London

## ASTHMA

### HAY FEVER,

And all bronchial affections relieved by our wonderful appliance. In order to convince people who have been humbugged of the merits of this cure we will send it for a FREE trial of three weeks upon request. We give no medicine to ruin the stomach and digestive tract. Our appliance is simple to wear, no trouble or inconvenience. After three weeks' free trial if you are satisfied of its worth remit us \$2; if not, send it back.

**THE METALLIC ASTHMA CURE CO.**  
LOCK BOX 1067, WARREN, OHIO.

The Best Advertising Medium is

**LESLIE'S**  
**WEEKLY**

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IF, as some financiers predict, a considerable reaction from the present general prosperity is due within the next three years, its effect will of course be felt by holders of stocks in railroads and industrial combinations. The rich can afford to look with a fair degree of complacency upon the decline in the value of the securities which they own, confident of an ultimate recovery of prices. Not so the small investor, who looks forward to a diminution of dividends and the possibility of being forced to dispose of his holdings at a low figure. The man of small means who has invested in real estate—putting into a home, perhaps, what he can save from his weekly earnings—will find the value of his investment shrinking, too, in times of financial stringency. Then, if he has gone upon the principle that he needed no compulsion of premiums which must be met at a certain time, but had resolution enough to save and invest all the money he might have put into life insurance, he will have a rude awakening—or his widow and family may. The home is of course a desirable possession, but it should be anchored, so to say, by a substantial life-insurance policy.

"B." Nashville, Tenn.: In your condition, take an endowment for twenty years, making it payable to yourself or to your wife. An annuity would be better for your grandfather than a life-insurance policy, and I doubt if at his age he could get the latter at any satisfactory figure.

"L." Tuxedo, N. Y.: 1. The charge referred to the president of the Mutual Reserve, and not to the other company you name. No charges have been made against the officers of the latter. 2. You must bear in mind that many of the stories told in connection with the insurance investigation of New York were not fully justified. The condition of the New York Life and of the Mutual does not justify the statements made to you.

"R." Bethany, Mo.: 1. I certainly do not advise taking up a policy in the newly-established companies to which you refer, nor would I take a policy in a company that gives any sort of a prize offer, such as free stock or other premiums of that character. Life insurance ought to be the safest thing you can get, and policies are never sent around in prize packages. Bear that fact in mind. 2. The policy in the Equitable will entitle you to exactly what its terms call for. Read it over carefully, and you will see what you are to get and when you are to get it. The company is entirely sound, and is running on a more economical basis than ever and making better returns to its policy-holders.

### The Hermit

#### A New Use for "Literature."

THE FOLLY of sending voluminous English catalogues to foreign countries is illustrated by this little story, which comes from China. A United States consul in that country was greatly encouraged by the incessant demand for circulars, catalogues, etc., on the part of the Chinese. "I would especially like those with thick leaves," said a Chinaman one day, when making an application at his office. The consul's curiosity was excited, and on investigation he discovered that the guileless Celestial used the catalogues as inside soles for shoes.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

The Solmer Piano is the prime favorite for artists for both concert and private use.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Drug-gists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

**Underberg**  
BOON EKAMP  
**Bitters**



**Have Happy Holidays**  
If tired out with the preparations, a small glass of Underberg Bitters will brace and rest you. Begin and end the feast with it. It gives an appetite and relish—aids digestion. Keep it on your s'deboard.

Enjoyable as a cocktail and better for you.

With sherry or mixed drinks UNDERBERG is preferable to any other bitters.

Over 6,000,000 bottles imported to the United States.

At all Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants, or by the bottle at Wine Merchants and Grocers.

Bottled (since 1846) only by  
H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinfelden, Germany.

Layties Brothers, 204 William St., New York.

## THE DELIGHTFUL Mexican Gulf Coast

Between

**Mobile and New Orleans**

Is reached only by the

**Louisville & Nashville R. R.**

IN THROUGH SLEEPING CARS

From

New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Evansville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

There is no more attractive or delightful locality in this country where the winter months can be so pleasantly spent. Lots of good hotels, boating, hunting, tennis, golf, driving and automobiling, with the quaint and attractive cities of Mobile and New Orleans within easy reach by frequent trains.

Stop-overs allowed at all Gulf coast points on Tourist tickets reading via this line to New Orleans or beyond.

The finest railroad publication descriptive of this noted historical region for the asking.

C. L. STONE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.

No Smoke

Train Every Hour  
On The Hour

No Dust

**New Jersey Central**

between  
**New York**  
and  
**Philadelphia**

Every Train  
A Two Hour  
Train

Stations  
West 23rd Street  
Foot of Liberty Street



### SANITARY AND DUSTLESS HOUSE-CLEANING

FOR SALE — Portable Compressed-air House-cleaning Wagons and Machinery sold to responsible parties to operate in cities of from five thousand inhabitants upwards. Each Portable Cleaning Plant has an earning capacity of from \$50.00 to \$70.00 per day, at a cost of about \$8.00 per day. Capital required from \$2,000.00 upwards. Stationary Residential Plants also from \$350.00 upwards. Over 100 companies operating our system. We are the pioneers in the business, and will prosecute all infringers. State references. Address GENERAL COMPRESSED AIR HOUSE CLEANING CO., 4455 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

### OPIUM

and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. 1, Lebanon, Ohio.

#### STUNNING PICTURES JUST OUT.

OUR handsome, forty-page catalogue of beautiful pictures—reproductions in photogravure and photogelatine of the best work of popular artists of the day.

SEND FIVE CENTS, to cover mailing expenses, to PICTURE DEPT., JUDGE CO., 225 Fourth Ave., New York.

SORE EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



# \$75,000,000 in Copper Dividends!

This Stupendous Sum Will Be Paid to the Lucky Holders of Copper Stocks During 1907 — So Say the World's Highest Authorities

## LLUVIA DE COBRE STOCKHOLDERS SOON TO SHARE IN THESE PROFITS

### Important News from the Copper Belt of Sonora.

#### A New Copper Mine That Is Destined To Rank Among Mexico's Greatest.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Nov. 20th.—Local investors are showing unusual interest in copper stocks—particularly in the stocks of Sonora properties that have passed beyond the stage of mere prospects.

The property that is strongest in public favor is the Lluvia de Cobre, located about 50 miles north from Hermosillo and about 30 miles west from Carbo, on the Sonora Railway. This is considered one of the most valuable copper properties in the State, and much of the stock is held by the most conservative local investors. Business, banking, and mining men of Hermosillo look with much favor upon this property, and the general prediction is that the Lluvia will very soon develop into one of the State's largest producers.

The property has been examined and reported on by some of the best-known copper experts and engineers in the Southwest—among the most prominent being Messrs. J. J. Wood and Thomas Bentley, well known as expert assayers through their work in this line for the Banco de Sonora, one of the largest banking institutions of Mexico. Exhaustive reports are also made by D. J. Thompson, L. H. Jansen, and others. The verdict of all is that this is a property of great value, and that from every indication it is soon to become another Greene Consolidated. Those familiar with the great Greene property say that no two properties in America are so nearly alike in every way as are these two kings of Sonora.

During the past month sensational developments have been made almost daily. The big strike of sulphide ore which was being made in the Josephine shaft some weeks ago was one of unusual richness. The ore was encountered near the 350-foot level and penetrated for something near 20 feet, averaging from 7 1/2% to 25% in copper, and is one of the very best smelting ores, as it carries its own fluxes.

Following this rich strike the shaft penetrated an excellent deposit of iron, sprinkled throughout with native copper, and just a few days ago went into the second layer of sulphides and with every indication present that the permanent sulphide bed will be reached at almost any moment. When that is accomplished the stock of this company should, and no doubt will, advance to far above its par value of \$1.00 per share.

The company has been selling some of its stock for development purposes during the past two months, and the first block, offered at 25 cents, was quickly taken up and the price was just recently advanced to 35 cents per share. Conservative investors are taking up this second offering very rapidly, confident that this price will be more than doubled at a very early date.

The president, vice-president and other officers and directors of the Lluvia de Cobre Mining Co., of Kansas City, Mo., recently spent several days at Camp Lluvia, and were more than gratified with the progress that is being made. Mr. W. T. Lake is in charge of the office at Hermosillo, and Mr. J. C. Worthington, General Manager, is directing the work at the mine.

The property is well equipped for present needs with steam hoist and other modern machinery. The assay office, tool house, shaft house, store house, and the homes for the workers are all well built and in first-class condition. A full crew of men is working in two shifts, and the work of sinking the

Josephine shaft on through to the permanent sulphide bed is being rushed with all possible speed. The miners are of the better class of Mexican laborers, are trained workmen, well paid and well satisfied with the treatment they are receiving from Manager Worthington. In this section of Mexico labor troubles are unknown.

The original holdings of the Lluvia de Cobre Mining Co. consisted of about 163 acres, but 120 acres of valuable adjoining property was added by the officers on their recent visit, making the present holdings 283 acres. This additional territory will mean much to the future of this already valuable property. Before the present offering of stock was placed on the market the officers of the company had already been developing the property for two years, and had spent thousands of dollars of their own money in carrying the work to its present stage. The company needs larger equipment to carry on the larger work outlined, and for that purpose stock is now being sold.

A smelter will probably be a proposition of the early future; but for the present Greene's big custom smelter at Guaymas will handle all the ore when shipments begin. The ore can be milled at a very small cost, owing to its unusually fine smelting qualities. Good wagon roads lead direct from the mine to Carbo, and the ore can be transported at a very reasonable cost.

Timber, fuel and water are near at hand and can be had at very small cost. In fact, everything is present in the Lluvia for the making of a very great mine—and that it will become such in the very early days of the future is the prediction of men in a position to know—the best-known and most expert mining engineers of Mexico.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

#### LLUVIA DE COBRE HAS HIGH VALUE ORES.

The average of the many assays made on ores taken from all parts of the Lluvia de Cobre property shows an unusually high value.

Some of the most capable and experienced mining engineers in this country and Mexico have examined the Lluvia de Cobre property, and it is the general opinion of all that Lluvia de Cobre ores will run probably higher in value than the ores from many of the world's other greatest copper mines.

Following is a list of some of the world's greatest copper producers and the average value of the ores handled:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Anaconda.....	3.25	Rio Tinto.....	2.39
Cal. & Hecla.....	2.5	Unit. Verde.....	7.
Greene Con.....	7.3	Osceola.....	1.
Quincy.....	1.5	Parrot.....	3.

When it is remembered that all these properties are valued at millions of dollars and have paid dividends of many millions more, and that the average valuation of the ores produced by these eight big properties is less than 3.5 percent., it will readily be seen what a valuable property we have in the Lluvia de Cobre, with the possibility of opening up an enormous body of ore averaging probably double this amount.

#### BIG, NEW SMELTER CLOSE AT HAND.

Colonel Greene is now building a large custom smelter at Guaymas on the coast of the Gulf of California. This will be one of the largest and most modern smelters in the State of Sonora, and as it is directly south of our property and at the terminus of the Sonora Railway, it will give us excellent smelting facilities until such time as we have our own smelter in operation.

#### WATER AND FUEL.

In the development of the Greene property one of the most serious problems that presented itself was the water supply.

No such difficulties are encountered at the Lluvia

### EXPERT TESTIMONY AS TO THE LLUVIA DE COBRE.

#### From a Prominent Mining Engineer:

"I have visited the Lluvia de Cobre property various times. My opinion has always been that it was valuable mineral ground. Subsequent development work has proven this opinion to be correct."

H. H. LIGHT, E. M.,  
Hermosillo, Mex.

#### From the Manager of Wells-Fargo Express Co. for the State of Sonora:

"I have been to the Lluvia de Cobre properties, and can say that in my opinion they have a fine future, with very little development work. I have talked the matter over with expert mining men and find that my opinion is well based, and would not be surprised to see this property rise to be among the biggest in the state."

L. P. GAXIOLA,  
Hermosillo, Mex.

#### From the Hermosillo Manager of the Lluvia de Cobre Mine:

"I had one of the most beautiful homes in this city, and exchanged it for a block of Lluvia de Cobre stock before there was any amount of work done, and can now get my home back in exchange for ONE-FIFTH of the same stock that I received for the property; so you see that our people here think well of the Lluvia's future."

W. T. LAKE.

de Cobre. The property is located in a draw, and water can be secured in sufficient quantities to supply all possible needs at any time in the future.

Fuel timber grows in abundance in the immediate neighborhood, and can be cut and prepared for use at a very small cost.

#### MINING ACTIVITY IN MEXICO.

(From 1905 Edition of Stevens Copper Handbook, the world's most eminent authority on Copper.)

MEXICO.—The Republic of Mexico has made relatively greater strides in copper production during the past five years than any other country in the world. Not only has there been a most remarkable relative gain, but the actual gain in output puts Mexico an exceedingly close second to the United States in point of increase. That Mexico will soon lead Spain, and rank second only to the United States, seems assured. The Boleo has long been an important mine, but the copper production of all other Mexican mines was but 1,200 tons so recently as 1896. Since that time the Greene, Inguaran, Dandela, Moctezuma, and other great properties have been developed. Those interested in copper will do well to keep an eye on Mexico for the next two years.

Mexico has upwards of 300 smelters of all sorts, mostly very crude, but with a few of the most modern type and of immense size, notable among the latter being the fine plants of the American Smelting and Refining Co. at Aguascalientes, Monterey, and San Luis Potosi. There are also fine reduction

plants of the Boleo, Greene Consolidated, Descubridora and other copper mines of the country.

#### FORTUNES IN COPPER STOCKS.

The greatest money-making opportunity in the world to-day is in the Copper industry. No other industry pays such immense profits on the amount invested, and in no other industry is the demand for the product so urgent and so certain to increase year by year.

It is estimated that about 1,000,000 pounds of Copper are required in the construction of each first-class battle-ship. The United States government navy and mint departments alone required 4,298,674 pounds of Copper during the past fiscal year. The supply of the metal has been wholly inadequate to keep pace with the demand, and the price has moved steadily upward, and will continue to do so.

No wonder that great fortunes have been made and are still being made by investments in copper stocks. But those who "got in" at the ground-floor price are the ones who have made the biggest profits in Copper.

\$100 invested in Greene Consolidated increased to \$4,000.

\$100 invested in Republic increased to \$4,000.

\$100 invested in Butte and Boston increased to \$5,600.

\$100 invested in Wolverine increased to \$5,800.

\$100 invested in Copper Queen increased to \$8,000.

\$100 invested in United Verde increased to \$30,000.

\$100 invested in Calumet and Hecla increased to \$50,000.

#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The success of any mining company depends first, of course, upon the property itself, but next, and of almost equal importance, is the personnel of the men back of the whole proposition.

We publish herewith a complete list of the officers and directors of the Lluvia de Cobre Mining Co. We do not believe a more trustworthy or more efficient organization was ever effected. Each and every man has made a pronounced and unusual success in some one particular line of business endeavor, and is exceptionally well suited to the duties required by his connection with this company.

Investigate this proposition and the men behind it in any and every way you please—and let the verdict of those who know assist you in deciding whether or not these gentlemen are worthy of your trust and confidence.

A. H. GLASNER, President, President Glasner & Barzen Importing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

EDGAR HUBBARD, First Vice-President, Attorney-at-Law, Kansas City, Mo.

W. M. RYNERSON, Second Vice-President, Manager Builder's Material Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

BRUCE DODSON, Secretary, Fire Insurance, Kansas City, Mo.

E. J. WHITE, Treasurer, Senior Member of the Firm of White & Hannum, Kansas City, Mo.

W. E. JONES, Assistant Secretary, Mining, Kansas City, Mo.

W. T. CRAMER, Assistant Treasurer, Capitalist, Kansas City, Mo.

J. C. WORTHINGTON, General Manager, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

## LLUVIA DE COBRE STOCK NOW ONLY 35 CENTS — PAR VALUE, \$1.00

The original incorporators of the Lluvia de Cobre Mining Company have already expended thousands of dollars of their own money in the purchase and development of the property to its present stage.

These developments prove that the Lluvia de Cobre is destined to become one of the world's leading copper producers, and that it justifies much more extensive and more rapid development than it is now receiving. We want more money in order that we may greatly increase the working force, purchase more machinery and equipment of all kinds. We want to rush the work of sinking the Josephine shaft (which at this time has reached a depth of about 385 feet) just as rapidly as possible. We want to thoroughly open up this big property and then install mills, smelter, additional work houses, store houses—everything necessary to make this the really big mine that it can surely be made with the necessary capital behind it.

Only 400,000 shares are to be sold for this purpose, as this will secure sufficient money to meet all requirements.

#### JOIN WITH US AND HELP MAKE ANOTHER GREENE CONSOLIDATED

Send in your order for any amount of stock, upwards of 50 shares. Remit one-fifth cash with your order, and pay the balance in four monthly payments.

By this plan you will secure your whole reservation at the present price of 35 cents per share, no matter how much the price may have advanced in the next four months.

No orders received for less than 50 shares. No preferred stock, no bonds. All stock fully paid and non-assessable, par value \$1.00. The stock will rapidly advance in price, but by making your reservation now you will be getting your stock four months from now at the same price as now, while others may be paying several times what you pay.

Upon completion of your payments certificate will be issued for stock purchased. Should you discontinue payments at any time you will receive certificate for number of shares paid for.

#### PAYMENTS FOR 5 MONTHS

50 SHARES.....	\$ 3.50 PER MONTH	800 SHARES.....	\$ 56 PER MONTH
100 SHARES.....	7.00 PER MONTH	1000 SHARES.....	70 PER MONTH
200 SHARES.....	14.00 PER MONTH	1200 SHARES.....	84 PER MONTH
300 SHARES.....	21.00 PER MONTH	2000 SHARES.....	140 PER MONTH
400 SHARES.....	28.00 PER MONTH	5000 SHARES.....	350 PER MONTH
500 SHARES.....	35.00 PER MONTH	10000 SHARES.....	700 PER MONTH

#### MY PERSONAL GUARANTEE TO INVESTORS

I would strongly urge the necessity of ordering AT ONCE the full amount of stock that you can carry. Subscriptions for 500 k at the present price are coming in so rapidly that the allotment will soon be exhausted. If upon investigation, and within 30 days, you should not feel entirely satisfied with your investment, or with the entire truthfulness of all the representations here made, I will refund your money without question or quibble. Only by prompt action can you take advantage of this magnificent opportunity.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO

CHAS. M. GARDNER, Fiscal Agent, 759 K. C. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

#### CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY—

CHAS. M. GARDNER, Fiscal Agent, Lluvia de Cobre Mining Co.  
759 K. C. Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir: I desire full particulars regarding the Lluvia de Cobre Mining Co., and would be glad to have illustrated prospectus and other literature.

NAME.....

L. W.

ADDRESS.....



# Pure



## good old RED TOP RYE

FERDINAND WESTHEIMER & SONS  
CINCINNATI, O. LOUISVILLE, KY. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

# MEUX'S

Original  
London  
STOUT

London's latest and best gift to  
our table. Lighter than other  
Stouts, and not sour.

LUYTIES BROTHERS, Agents, N. Y.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 634.

Prices are not on a low plane on Wall Street, and if a bull movement starts, it cannot carry prices very much higher without a reaction and a revulsion. We enter upon the new year, therefore, with the chances as much in favor of a bear as a bull market, with a general belief that there must be liquidation, and that the increasing demands of labor, coupled with the assaults by Federal and State authorities on railway and industrial corporations, will tend to make 1907 a much leaner year than we have been having. There are signs that we are now at the zenith of this prosperous era, and those who have knowledge and experience stand ready to predict that before the close of 1907 the tide of prosperity will begin to recede. There would be no doubt as to the fulfillment of this prediction if our crops should fail in whole or in part. But, with abundant crops and with prices of the useful metals maintained at high figures, there is no reason, if we can avoid tariff disturbances and muck-rake legislation, why our prosperity should not endure for still another year.

The abnormal dullness of the bond market is a significant sign. It indicates a halt in the investment demand for securities, and that money is going into speculative quarters in unusual volume. I have called attention repeatedly to the over-speculation in real estate, in mining shares, and in other directions, and to the danger that speculation might be so overdone in the strained condition of our credit as to force extensive failures, the result of which would be reflected in business circles generally and in Wall Street in particular. There are those who question whether our prosperity is not a source of danger unless the banks can be permitted, by some such reform legislation as they have suggested, to issue emergency circulation in times of stress. If they could do this, say to the extent of \$100,000,000, nothing could prevent a rise in the market all along the line. But Congress hesitates, and even the President treats the question lightly. Meanwhile the

masses, who enjoy prosperity to a degree they have never experienced before, are making little provision for the day of wrath which is bound to come. The cost of living is unprecedented. The display of wealth is amazing. We are taking no thought of the future, and are assuming that hard times are a thing of the past.

An expert in the census bureau at Washington reports that insanity is not only on the increase in this country, but that it is increasing more rapidly in proportion than our increase of population. I can well believe this. It is a time to return to sane and conservative methods, to recall the history of the past, and to impress upon our minds the fact that history is bound to repeat itself.

"H." Vergennes, Vt.: Not as good as a savings bank.

"S." Easton, Penn.: Walker Bros., 71 Broadway, N. Y. I think. If not, they will tell you.

"B." Annapolis, Md.: Nothing is known about it on Wall Street. It must be a local institution.

"Rex." Hartford, Conn.: 1. Of course it is a speculative venture in which one may make a great deal and cannot lose very much. 2. I know of none that I would regard as reliable. 3. Would not deal with any brokers who have not the best exchange connections.

"B." Newark, N. J.: I can learn very little about the property, and find no reference to it in Moody's Manual of Corporations. I am afraid your friend has been misled by the name of the company. It must not be confused with the American company of the same name which stands very high.

"R." Brooklyn: I would not be in a hurry to get into this market. While powerful interests have prevented liquidation successfully thus far, there is danger that some weak link in the chain may give way under the pressure of a stringent money market, and, if it does, a sharp drop will be inevitable. That will be the opportunity to purchase.

"G." Fort Miller, N. Y.: The condition of International Salt has not been conducive to strength. It has met greatly increased competition, and dividends should have been suspended long ago. I doubt if they will be resumed in the immediate future. It might not be well to sacrifice your stock at once, but I never recommended the purchase of this very speculative security.

"P." Englewood: 1. For a long pull, Texas Pacific stock will probably bring the best results, though dividends might be expected first on American Maltine preferred. Mexican Central first incomes have merit, but conditions are very unsettled. In case of the death of Diaz, that fact must always be borne in mind. 2. I doubt if you could get any at a fair price, because none appears to be on the market.

"A. B." Memphis, Tenn.: Industrial and short-time bonds will yield you a much higher rate of interest than most of the railroad securities. A list of some of the best of these has recently been published by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York. If you will drop a line to them and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY, you can secure a copy without charge. Some of their offers are well worth considering.

"G. W." Milwaukee: The reports made by the North American are very meagre. It is a close corporation, but has very strong financial connections. The fact that its properties are largely local utilities which are not quite as favorably regarded as they were before the outburst for municipal control of such utilities, has led some shareholders to unload. 2. The mining inquiry is answered in the mining Department. I am confining myself as much as possible to Wall Street securities.

"Paul." Washington: 1. If you will address the insurance and banking superintendents of the respective States they will, no doubt, be glad to furnish you the information you seek. I know of no book that gives a list of such bonds. 2. You can only tell what a mortgage bond of a railroad covers by reading it through carefully. Its title is often misleading. A first mortgage usually means that it is the first lien on the property. A "prior lien" may be simply a bond ahead of collateral trust or debentures.

"R. W." Patchogue, N. Y.: 1. One must reach his own conclusions as to action in the stock market. I have simply said that Ont. and Western was bought for control by the Hartford and New Haven Railroad at around \$48 a share, that it pays two per cent. per annum, and that those who are connected with it say that its earnings can be largely increased, and, in fact, they are being increased at present. The outlook for the property must, therefore, be considered good to the patient holder. 2. Your mining inquiries are answered in the mining department.

"Carolina": 1. Paying dividends, Ont. and Western should have the preference. It is impossible to give intrinsic values, because they would be conjectural. 2. Forced liquidation in the market might send everything considerably lower. It is impossible to tell whether this liquidation will take place. The tighter the money pressure, the greater the danger. 3. It is difficult to recommend any. 4. I think so, but it might be well to see how the market acts toward the close of the year. 5. Very few have made money by following brokers' tips during the past few months.

"T." St. Louis, Mo.: 1. Answer by subscription department. 2. Republic Steel common is reporting very large and increasing earnings, and if the present prosperity of the steel industry continues insiders are promising dividends which may advance the stock to higher figures. A speculative clique is connected with the property, and you will have to be watchful. 3. There is less confidence in the permanence of the Pennsylvania dividends than there has been in the past, and the public generally believes that its obligations are pretty large. 4. When American Smelters sold at half the present figures, I called attention to its possibilities. At present, it looks pretty high.

"A." Watertown, N. Y.: 1. Amalgamated has shown persistent strength for over a year, and it is said to be earning more than twice the dividends it is paying, and that it will reach the highest prices at which it sold during its boom. I pointed out the increasing value of Amalgamated when it sold at about half the present price. That was the time when it looked most attractive. 2. I did not altogether like the statement made by the Union Pacific and the evidences that an effort was being made to inflate it as much as possible. While inside interests are still proclaiming that it will sell at 200, many things besides the governmental investigation may affect it.

"S." Manchester, N. H.: 1. The difficulty with any plan to buy on a scale-down is that the market may not quite catch the figure at which the orders to buy are given. In view of the over-speculation in mining, it would seem safer to take a low-priced railroad stock, preferably a dividend-payer like Ont. and Western, or one that has growing possibilities in the near future, like Texas Pacific. Your idea of paying for what you buy, and not operating on a margin and waiting patiently to get out, is correct, but if operating in one stock, in a stagnant market, you might have to wait a long time for a turn. 2. I am unable to grant personal interviews. If I did it for one I should have to do it for all, and my time is limited.

NEW YORK, December 20th, 1906.

JASPER.

**GOLD SEAL CHAMPAGNE**  
Special Dry-Brut  
**CORKED-UP-SUNSHINE**  
FROM  
AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS VINYARDS  
the sparkling bead  
and aroma possessed  
by no other wine  
URBANA WINE COMPANY  
URBANA, N. Y.  
SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS  
AND WINE MERCHANTS.

**JOHN JAMESON**  
THREE ★ ★ ★ STAR  
**WHISKEY**  
A credit to the host,  
a compliment to the  
guest and an honor  
to its distillers  
W. A. TAYLOR & CO.  
Sole Agents  
NEW YORK

### Making Money in Mining.

IT IS needless to say that, unless one has inside knowledge of a mining company's affairs, it is dangerous to follow up a persistent rise in a stock such as Nipissing had. There was no justification for its advance to considerable over \$30 a share. If there had been, the Guggenheims would have retained the property. The newspapers which printed such glowing reports of the enormous value of the property, and which announced the purchase of it by the Guggenheims, when there was no purchase but only the handling of an option, are largely blame-worthy for the losses that the confiding public sustained by the sudden drop in the stock. The public should learn not to believe all that the newspapers say, or all that the magazines print about speculative properties, and should make at least a little personal inquiry on their own account to satisfy themselves of the good faith of those who are promoting mining enterprises. The lesson taught by the sharp decline in Nipissing will be very costly to a good many persons, but it may be worth all that it cost if it is well remembered.

"H. E. B." Boston, Mass.: Anonymous communications are not answered.

"W." Edgerton, Wis.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Indiana Mining Company. I can ascertain very little as to its development and prospects.

"K." Chicago: I do not recommend the purchase of the stock of the Mutual Mining Company. It is highly capitalized, considering the small amount of work thus far done upon it.

"X." Schenectady: 1. I only know what has been published about it. It seems to have excellent backing. All such propositions are speculative. 2. The property has only prospective value, and it does not adorn the famous mine after which it has been named.

"Y. N." Brooklyn: 1. The San Pedro mines of Oroya, Col. promoted by Mallory, May & Burt, 79 Wall Street, New York, recently reported a big strike on a fissure vein in the tunnel. 2. The Old Hundred seems to have some strong financial interests backing it.

"M." Somerville, N. J.: I only know what has been published regarding the properties. There is no doubt that they are actually existing, but of course their intrinsic value must depend upon what developments reveal. This may be said of any mine, great or small.

"S." Far Rockaway, N. Y.: The par value of the stock is \$1. The authorized capital is 3,000,000 shares, but only about one-tenth of this, I believe, is outstanding. Judging from all reports that have been made by those who have visited it, it offers a very promising opportunity for speculation.

"L." Westport, Conn.: The par value of Nipissing is \$5, so that even at \$14 it would stand at about three times its par. A sharp decline in a stock usually opens an opportunity for a speculative purchase, but this is not always the case with mining stocks. It sometimes means that there is a structural weakness in the enterprise.

"R. S." New Jersey: The parties to which you refer, in reference to the mining matter, are dealing in a group in Nevada, and appear to be very enthusiastic over it; but, so far as I can ascertain, the real worth of the property has not yet been set forth by any independent party. I hardly believe that such propositions are best in which to put one's money, unless one has satisfactory information on which to base his action.

"Clear Creek," New York: 1. A. R. Specht & Co., bankers, 43 Wall Street, New York, advise me that subscribers to the stock of the Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining, Drainage and Transportation Tunnel Company who for any reason become dissatisfied with their investment within six months after their subscription can have their stock redeemed by the company. 2. Offers of this kind on their face show their fairness, as it is not a rule for promoters of mining enterprises to deal in this way with subscribers.

"D. H.": At the outset, I said that it looked as if there had been funny business in the Nipissing manipulation. It rose too rapidly, and there was too much of mystery in the rise. Moreover, there was great secrecy as to precisely what the property had done or was doing, and no independent reports of a trustworthy character were at hand. I therefore advised my readers to keep out of it. No one on the outside knows whether the mine has great depth or the possibility of it. You are in it for a gamble, and you might as well see the thing out, though I would rather take a small loss and not be uneasy.

"K." Chicago: 1. The Calumet and Arizona is, beyond question, a very profitable property. There are those who think it ought to command much higher prices. When you recall that it has recently been selling at more than \$160, and that a few years ago it was less than \$5 a share, you will see that it has had a wonderful rise. Superior and Pittsburg is in the hands of the same parties who made a success of Calumet and Arizona. It looks the cheaper of the two properties now. 2. One of the best of the speculative low-priced mining stocks is the Mogollon, the bonds of which are offered at par, with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock. This is a good mine, and only needs capital to make it a dividend-payer again. You can get the facts by addressing Thomas J. Curran, president, Cooney, N. M.

"R. W." Patchogue: Colonel Hopper does not ask that any one shall rely wholly on his statements regarding the Victoria Chief, but advises all shareholders to make their own investigations of his properties, either by going themselves to visit them, or by communicating with some independent party who has made the trip. If there is disappointment as to the result, he offers to buy back the shares of dissatisfied stockholders, with interest at 6 per cent., at any time within six months after the date of the purchase. I do not see why, under such an agreement, the shareholders should not make their own investigations and act accordingly. The fact that a smelter is about to be erected on the Victoria Chief indicates that dividends are probably not remote.

NEW YORK, December 20th, 1906.

ROSCOE.

### PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.





OLD LADY—"I guess this is the last pair of shoes you'll sell me, Mr. Johnson."  
SHOEMAN—"Oh, I hope you'll wear out a great deal of shoe-leather yet."  
OLD LADY—"No; I have one foot in the grave already."  
SHOEMAN—"Well, we would be glad to sell you shoes for the other foot, ma'am."—*The Sketch.*

**Wilson -**

**For guarantee of purity,  
see back label on every bottle;  
That's All!**

**Improved  
BOSTON  
GARTER**

THE STANDARD  
FOR GENTLEMEN  
ALWAYS EASY

The Name "BOSTON  
GARTER" is stamped on  
every loop—

The  
*Velvet Grip*  
CUSHION  
BUTTON  
CLASP

Lies flat to the leg—never  
Slips, Tears nor Unfastens

ample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton  
25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

GEO. FROST CO., Makers,  
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

THE "VELVET GRIP" PATENT HAS BEEN  
SUSTAINED BY THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

**The Truth**  
Can be told about  
**Great  
Western  
Champagne**

—the Standard of  
American Wines

There is nothing to  
conceal in its produc-  
tion. It is Pure Grape  
Juice, fermented and  
aged to exact perfec-  
tion for healthfulness,  
possessing the bou-  
quet and flavor that  
connoisseurs desire.

"Of the six Ameri-  
can Champagnes  
exhibited at the  
Paris exposition of  
1900, the GREAT  
WESTERN was  
the only one that  
received a GOLD  
MEDAL."

PLEASANT VALLEY  
WINE CO.,

Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.  
Sold by respectable wine  
dealers everywhere.

**CLYDE LINE  
TO FLORIDA**

ONLY DIRECT ALL-WATER ROUTE  
BETWEEN  
New York, Boston and Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville, Fla.

St. Johns River Service between Jacksonville, Palatka, De Land, Sanford, Enterprise, Fla.,  
and Intermediate Landings. The "Clyde Line" is the favorite route between New York, Boston,  
Philadelphia and Eastern Points and Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., making direct  
connection for all points South and Southwest.

**Fast Modern Steamships and Superior Service**  
THEO. G. EGER, V. P. & G. M.  
General Office, Pier 36, N. R.; Branch, 290 Broadway, New York

**BALL-POINTED PENS**  
(H. HEWITT'S PATENT.)

Suitable for writing in every position; glide over  
any paper; never scratch or spurt

Made in England of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED  
pens are more durable, and are ahead of all others

**FOR EASY WRITING**

Buy an assorted sample box of 24 pens for 25 cts., and choose  
a pen to suit your hand. Having found one, stick to it!

POST FREE FROM  
H. BAINBRIDGE & CO., 99 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK  
or any Stationery Store.

Intending purchasers of a STRICTLY FIRST-  
CLASS Piano, or Piano and Self-Player combined,  
should not fail to examine the merits of the world-  
renowned

**SOHMER  
PIANOS**

and the "SOHMER - CECILIAN" Inside Players,  
which surpass all others.  
Catalogue mailed on application.

**SOHMER & COMPANY, NEW YORK.**  
Warerooms: Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St.

**BLOOD POISON**

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS  
we have made the cure of Blood Poison a  
specialty. **Blood Poison Permanently Cured.**  
You can be treated at home under same guar-  
anty. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most  
obstinate cases. If you have exhausted the old  
methods of treatment and still have aches  
and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore  
Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers  
on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows  
falling out, write for proofs of cures. 100-page  
Book Free.

**COOK REMEDY CO.**  
374 MASONIC TEMPLE, • Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

**CHICAGO AND WEST-LAKE SHORE LIMITED—The NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.**



## "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED"

Fastest Long Distance Train in the World,  
960 Miles in 18 Hours, Via the



"America's Greatest Railroad"

This magnificent train is equipped with Pullman cars of the very latest design and has all the special features which have made the New York Central service so deservedly popular. Barber, Fresh and Salt Water Baths, Valet, Ladies' Maid, Manicure, Stock and Market Reports, Telephone, Stenographer, etc.

A dozen other fast trains between

NEW YORK, BOSTON

AND

BUFFALO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND,  
COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS,  
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,  
the West and Southwest.

C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager, New York.

## Williams' Shaving Stick

produces a lather that differs from all others.

First, in body. It is thick and close and profuse.

Second, in lasting qualities. It holds its moisture and remains on the face, thick and creamy, without the drying and smarting effects of other kinds.

Third, in its action. It softens the beard and soothes the face as no other lather does.

Fourth, in its after effect. Unlike the lather of other soaps, it always leaves the face cool, comfortable and refreshed.



"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face."

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere. Send 4 cents in stamps for Williams' Shaving Stick or a cake of Luxury Shaving Soap, trial size. (Enough for 50 shaves.)

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY

Department A. Glastonbury, Conn.

LONDON

BERLIN

PARIS

SYDNEY



G



## CALIFORNIA

Now is the time to plan your California trip.

We invite your inquiries on the subject, and will lend you our full help to arrange all preliminaries.

If you have never visited California you should write us for our beautifully illustrated book on the Golden State.

It tells what California holds that is of special interest to you, the things you can do and see there, the opportunities for making a living on a small capital and under easy working conditions, and the marvelous variety of means for recreation.



Three fast daily trains to California. The Overland Limited, Electric-Lighted, and the China & Japan Fast Mail via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line; the Los Angeles Limited, Electric-Lighted, via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route. Our booklets tell all about them. Write to any representative below.

AGENCIES THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE:

BOSTON, MASS., 300 Washington St.  
NEW YORK CITY, 401 Broadway.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO, 430 Walnut St.  
CHICAGO, ILL., 312 Clark St., City Ticket Office.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 234 Superior St.  
PITTSBURGH, PA., 504 Smithfield St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1020 Chestnut St.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS., 99 Wisconsin St., City Ticket Office.  
DETROIT, MICH., 17 Campus Martius.  
BUFFALO, N. Y., 301 Main St.  
TORONTO, ONT., 5 East King St.

OL 174

W. B. KNISKERN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.



## CHALFONTE

is a new Fireproof building of the best type, located

ON THE BOARDWALK

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BETWEEN THE PIERS

THE LEEDS COMPANY

Solicits your patronage and invites you to write for Illustrated Folder and Rates.

CHALFONTE IS ALWAYS OPEN